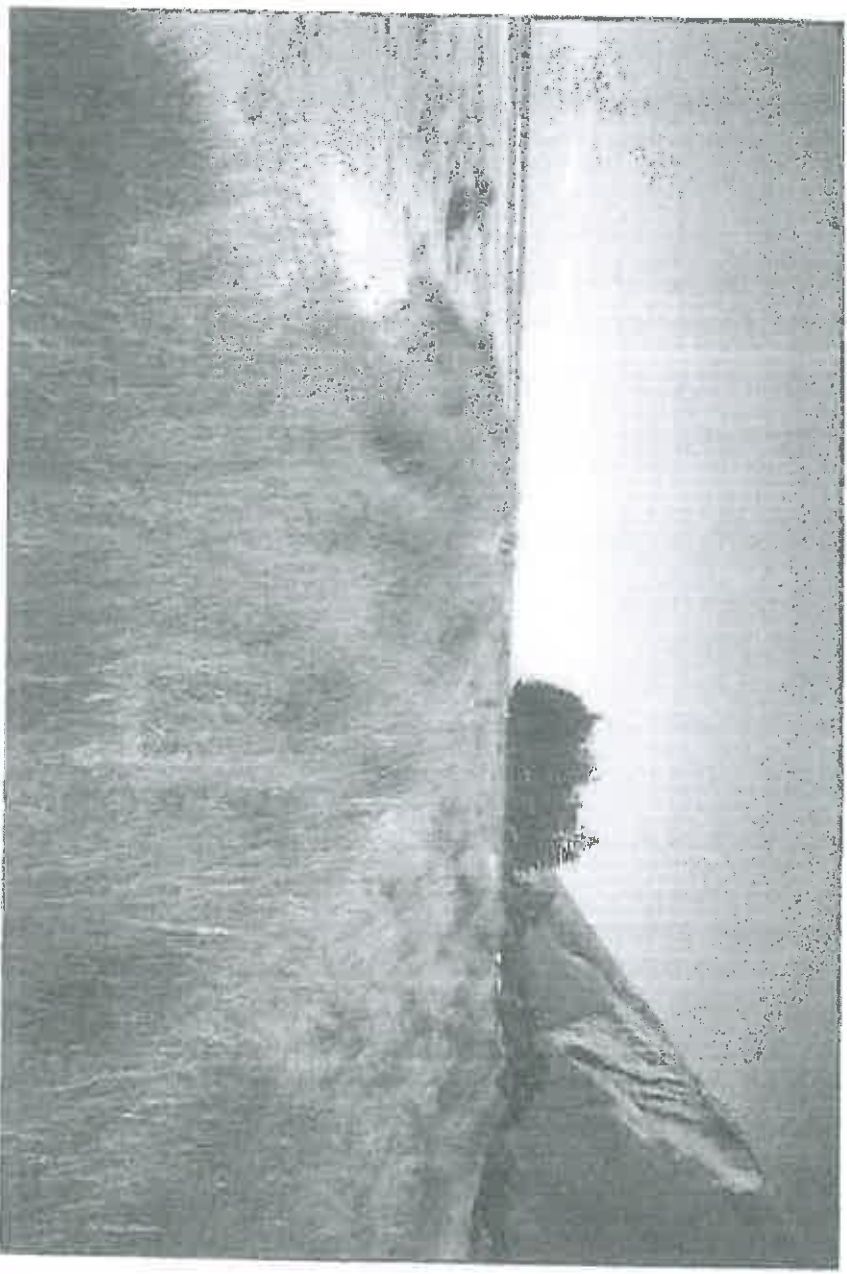


# **Aramoana Beach**



## **Reserve Management Plan August 2004**

**Central Hawke's Bay District Council**  
P O Box 127  
Ruatanuiha Street  
Waipawa  
Central Hawke's Bay  
Ph (06) 8578060  
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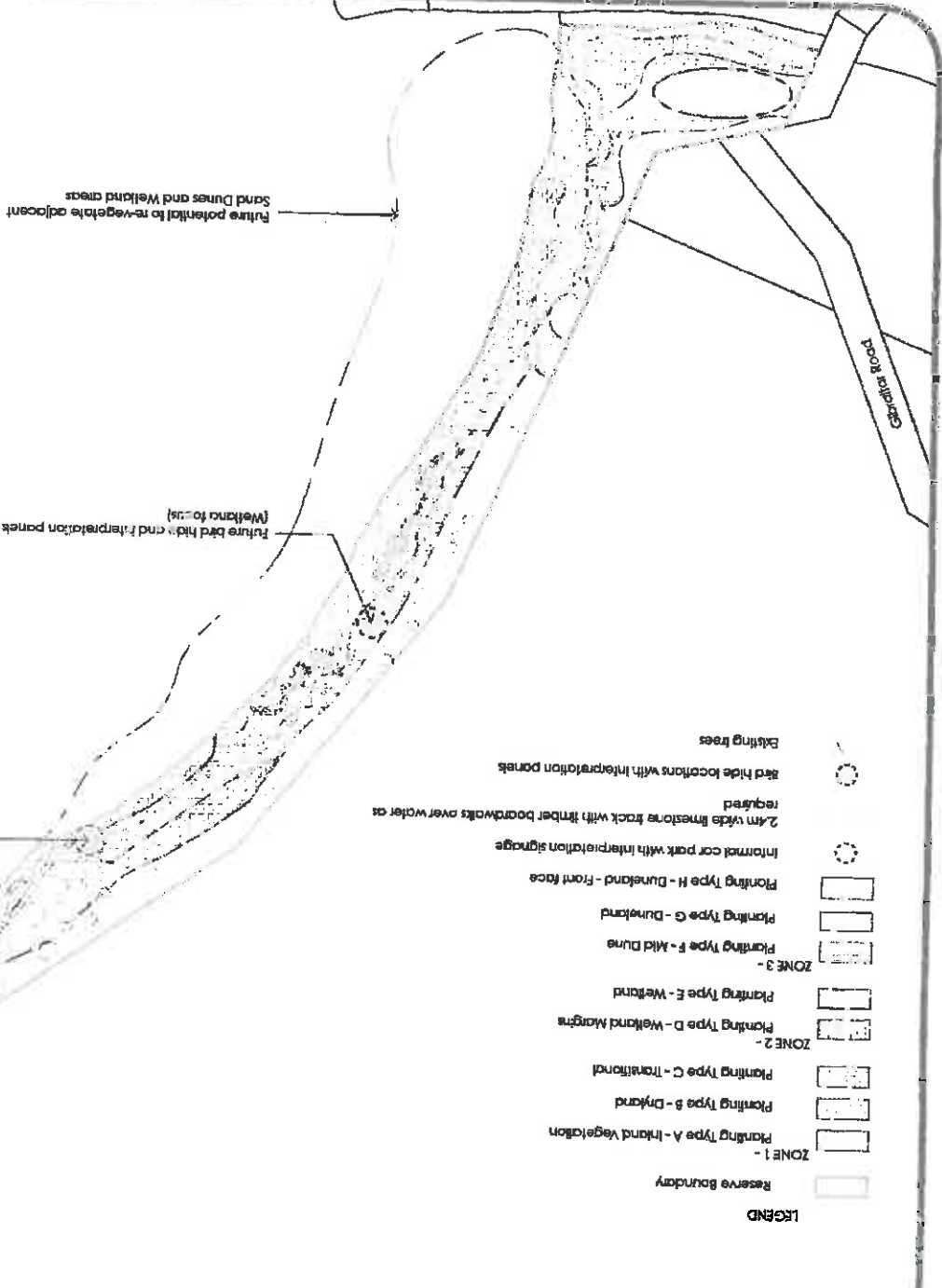
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Zone	Planting Type	Planting Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Planting Density (plants/m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Plants	Notes
A	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type E - Wetland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type F - Mid Dune	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type G - DuneLand	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
B	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type E - Wetland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type F - Mid Dune	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type G - DuneLand	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
C	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type E - Wetland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type F - Mid Dune	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type G - DuneLand	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
D	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type E - Wetland	1000	10	10000	
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E	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
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	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
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	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
F	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type E - Wetland	1000	10	10000	
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	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
G	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
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	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	
H	Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type B - Dryland	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type C - Transitional	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type D - Wetland Margins	1000	10	10000	
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	Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type I - DuneLand - Back face	1000	10	10000	
	Planting Type J - DuneLand - Top	1000	10	10000	



1. Contractors to verify all dimensions on site prior to commencing work.  
 2. Figured dimensions to be taken in preference to scaled dimensions.  
 3. Plan based on Reserve Management Plan 2004 prepared by Nicold Henderson.  
 4. No contour information was available at time of plan development. Planting type boundaries must align with the natural landform.  
 5. Vegetation 2m wide either side of the track shall be species with a mature height of no more than 1m.

- LEGEND**
- Reserve boundary
  - Planting Type A - Inland Vegetation
  - Planting Type B - Dryland
  - Planting Type C - Transitional
  - Planting Type D - Wetland Margins
  - Planting Type E - Wetland
  - Planting Type F - Mid Dune
  - Planting Type G - DuneLand
  - Planting Type H - DuneLand - Front face
  - Informal car park with interpretation signage required
  - 2.4m wide limestone track with timber boardwalks over water as required
  - Red hide locations with interpretation panels
  - Existing trees

### **Why has Council Prepared a Reserve Management Plan for the Aramoana Beach Reserves?**

Council is in the process of preparing Reserve Management and Development Plans for all of its Reserves in partnership with the community so we are able to manage, maintain and develop those Reserves to a level desired by the community.

Council are required to prepare Reserve Management Plans for all Reserves classified under the Reserves Act 1977.

### **What Reserves are covered by this Management Plan?**

This Reserve Management Plan covers the Ouepoto Reserve, the Esplanade Reserve, and the Local Purpose Reserve, Aramoana Beach.

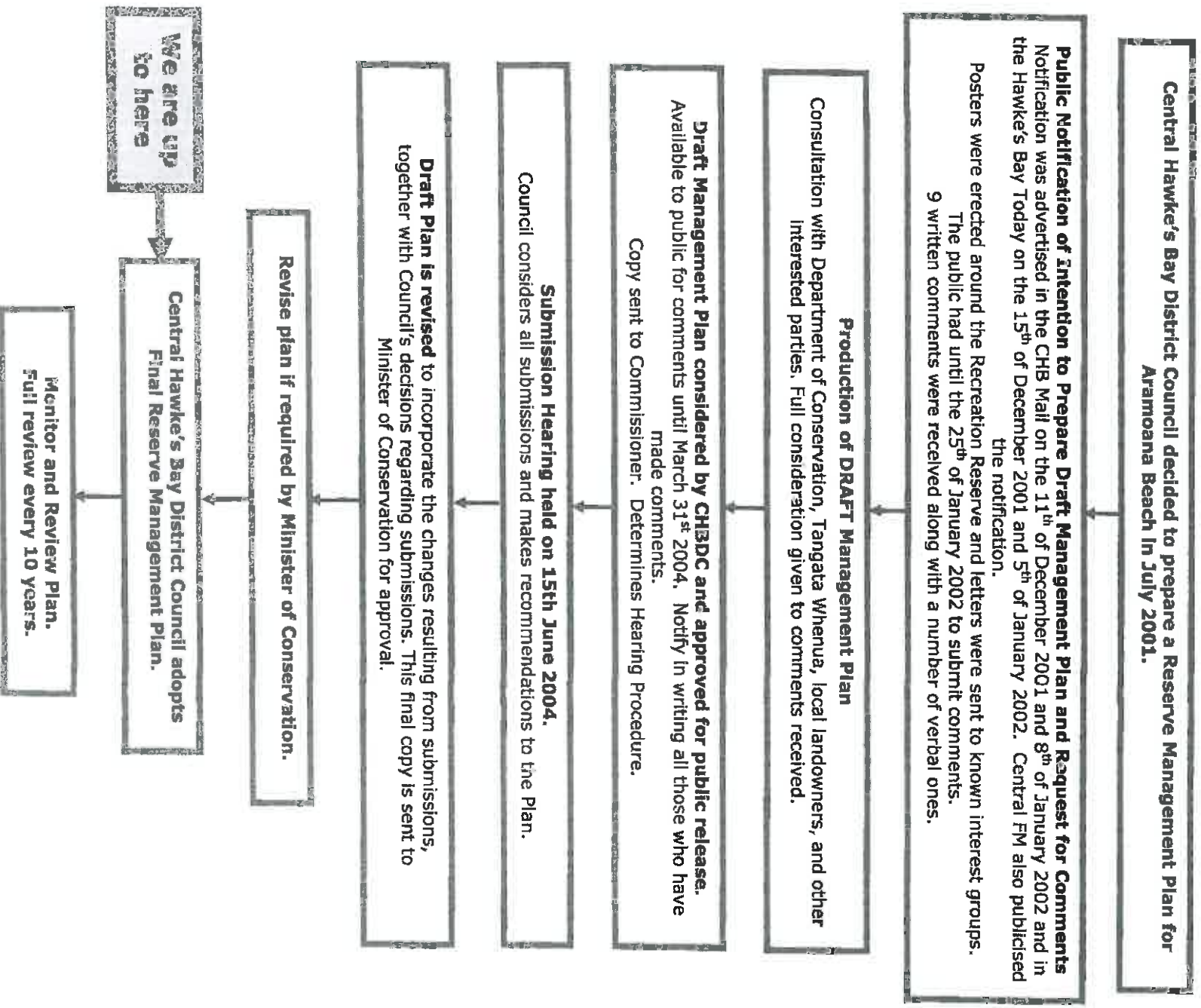
### **What does this Reserve Management Plan Contain?**

This Reserve Management Plan contains information about the Reserves, such as the physical and legal descriptions, the history, proposed Council policies for managing and maintaining the Reserves, as well as a concept plan for proposed development.

### **Contact the Central Hawke's Bay District Council**

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Website:	<a href="http://www.chbdc.govt.nz">www.chbdc.govt.nz</a>

# Process to Prepare Aramoana Beach Reserve Management Plan



# CONTENTS

PROCESS TO PREPARE ARAMOANA BEACH RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	3
<b>SECTION 1</b> .....	6
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND THE CONCEPT PLAN .....	6
1.1 INTRODUCTION TO RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS .....	7
1.2 COUNCIL PLANNING, THE COMMUNITY, AND RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS .....	10
1.3 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES .....	12
1.3.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION .....	12
1.3.2 HISTORICAL VALUES .....	13
1.3.3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT .....	14
1.3.4 ACCESS AND USE .....	15
1.3.5 EFFECTS REGARDING ADJACENT PROPERTIES .....	16
1.3.6 CAMPING AND RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES .....	16
1.3.7 REFUSE AND MAINTENANCE .....	17
1.3.8 DOGS AND STOCK CONTROL .....	17
1.3.9 QUEPOTO STREAM .....	18
1.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND CONCEPT PLAN .....	19
1.4.1 THE BRIEF .....	19
1.4.2 THE CONCEPT PLAN .....	20
1.4.3 CONCEPT PLAN FOR ARAMOANA BEACH RESERVES .....	21
1.4.4 PROPOSED BUDGET AND TIMELINE FOR DEVELOPMENT .....	23
1.5 KEY TEN YEAR GOALS .....	26
<b>SECTION 2</b> .....	29
THE RESERVES .....	29
2.1 INTRODUCTION TO ARAMOANA BEACH .....	30
2.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF ARAMOANA BEACH .....	31
2.3 ARAMOANA BEACH RESERVES .....	32
2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES .....	33
2.4.1 LANDSCAPE, SOIL, AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL FEATURES .....	33
2.4.2 WETLANDS .....	33
2.4.3 SAND DUNES .....	34
2.4.4 FLORA AND FAUNA .....	35
2.4.5 CLIMATE .....	35
2.5 TREATS TO ARAMOANA BEACH RESERVE ECOSYSTEMS .....	36
2.6 QUEPOTO DOMAIN RECREATIONAL RESERVE .....	39
2.6.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	39
2.6.2 THE GIFTING OF QUEPOTO DOMAIN .....	40
2.6.3 LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND STATUS .....	41
2.6.4 QUEPOTO DOMAIN COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE .....	42
2.7 ESPLANADE RESERVE .....	43
2.7.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	43
2.7.2 LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF ESPLANADE RESERVE .....	43
2.7.3 THE VESTING OF ESPLANADE RESERVE .....	43
2.7.4 COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE – LOT 2 ESPLANADE RESERVE .....	44
2.7.5 COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE – LOT 3 ESPLANADE RESERVE .....	46

2.8	LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE .....	47
2.8.1	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.....	47
2.8.2	LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND STATUS OF LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE.....	47
2.8.3	THE VESTING OF LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVES .....	47
2.8.4	COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE – LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE .....	48
2.9	TE ANGIANGI MARINE RESERVE.....	50
	<u>SECTION 3</u> .....	51
	HISTORICAL INFORMATION .....	51
3.1	ARAMOANA – “SEA PATH” .....	52
3.2	EARLY HISTORY 1300 TO 1750 .....	52
3.3	CAPTAIN COOK VISITS.....	53
3.4	EXILE.....	54
3.5	THE TREATY OF WAITANGI .....	54
3.6	THE WAIPUKURAU BLOCK .....	55
3.7	ARAMOANA STATION .....	56
	<u>SECTION 4</u> .....	57
	APPENDICES.....	57
4.1	CONDITIONS OF GIFT OF OUEPOTO RESERVE .....	58
4.2	SUBMISSION FROM MRS MARY MCHARDY AND THE LATE DOUGLAS MCHARDY’S FAMILY, 2002 .....	62
4.3	SPECIAL ISSUES .....	65
4.4	RESOURCES.....	66

## Section 1

### **Management Objectives and the Concept Plan**

#### **In this section....**

This section covers information about the management objectives for the Aramoana Beach Reserves that are administered by the Central Hawke's Bay District Council, and identifies key ten year goals and management objectives that enable Council to identify how we can sensitively plan as a community for future development.

Any extra land that may be added to any of the Reserves is to be covered by this Management Plan.

This section also outlines how management plans relate to existing Council documents, and the purpose of management planning.

The Concept Plan includes a proposed timeline and budget to assist the Council to meet its planning objectives.

## **1.1 Introduction to Reserve Management Plans**

Central Hawke's Bay has more than 40 recreational, historic or local purpose reserves that are used by the community for a variety of purposes. A reserve management plan provides a framework for carrying out future management in an integrated way. Concept plans are created and form part of the management plan, identifying particular development works to be carried out, which can then be timetabled over a number of years.

### The Objective of Management Planning

To provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, protection and preservation, as the case may require, and to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it was classified.

The Reserves Act 1977 requires that every reserve has a management plan, and the Council is currently undergoing a systematic approach for preparing plans for all of its reserves. The Act is administered by the Department of Conservation and exists for the purposes of:

Preservation and management of areas that have recreational, scenic, historic, cultural, scientific, educational, or other special features or value;  
Ensuring the survival of all native plants and animals in their natural habitat and preserving natural ecosystems and landscapes;  
Preserving public access to the coast and offshore islands, lakes, and rivers, and encouraging the preservation and protection of the natural character of these areas.

Management planning establishes the objectives and policies that guide the day to day management of different community demands on each reserve in a balanced, equitable and consistent manner, and ensures enjoyment, preservation, and development of any reserve according to the purpose for which it is classified. Determining community preferences, and establishing the best means to provide for them, are essential ingredients.

Once a management plan is adopted, it is subject to continuous review to adapt to changing circumstances or increased knowledge about the reserve, altering and adding to the management plan as circumstances change. Changes to the plan may be made such reasons as new uses or facilities, leases not anticipated in the plan, or any major change in local needs. The review process is described in detail in the Reserves Act and the review of a plan requires public notification and a submission process to be carried out. Generally, the plan will be reviewed at a minimum of 10 year intervals.



### Classification of Reserves

Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires that Reserves are classified according to their principal or primary purpose, and sets out the process of classification. There are seven distinct Reserve classifications:

- Recreation
- Local Purpose
- Scenic
- Nature
- Historic
- Scientific
- Government Purpose

Local government generally manage Recreation Reserves and Local Purpose Reserves, while the other Reserves are usually managed by Government departments.

### A Note on Statutory Requirements

Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 requires Councils to prepare Management Plans for all Reserves that it administers.

Section 78 of the Local Government Act 2002 states that a local authority must in the course of its decision-making process in relation to a matter, give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or who have an interest in, the matter.

### How Reserves Come To Be Administered by Council

Vesting of Reserves, dealt with under Section 26 of the Act, is performed to facilitate the better carrying out of the purposes of any Reserve that is vested in the Crown, other than Government Purpose Reserves. The Minister of Conservation can, by notice in the Gazette, vest the Reserve in any local authority or in any trustees empowered by or under any Act or any other lawful authority to hold and administer the land and expend money thereon for the particular purpose for which the Reserve is classified.

### Sustainable Management

The Resource Management Act (1991) is the principal statute for managing the use of natural and physical resources. The Act establishes an integrated framework for the management of activities affecting land, air, water and ecosystems, including the coast. Its overarching purpose is to promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council has developed a Regional Coastal Plan which aims to focus on promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources within the coastal marine area.

**The Resource Management Act 1991 defines sustainable management as:**

*"...managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while -*

- *sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- *safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and*
- *avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment."*

## **1.2 Council Planning, the Community, and Reserve Management Plans**

Throughout the preparation of this Reserve Management Plan, several Council planning documents have been taken into account, along with community input:

- ❖ Central Hawke's Bay District Council Mission Statement  
"The Central Hawke's Bay District Council will be accountable to its citizens for the good management of the public assets of the District and provide open local government at minimum economic cost, with the least possible intervention in the private lives of residents."
- ❖ CHB District Strategy  
This provides the overall direction for the District and influences the aims, policies and actions adopted in each Reserve Management Plan.  
In 1996 Council developed this vision for 2020:

### **"Beautiful CHB"**

#### **'Caring Community – Outstanding Lifestyle'**

- ❖ The Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)  
Introduced as part of the legislative changes brought about by the Local Government Act 2002 which came into full effect on 1 July 2003, the Central Hawke's Bay District Council's LTCCP is a ten year planning tool of the Council and was adopted on 1 July 2004.
- ❖ The Annual Plan  
The Annual Plan set out what Council intends to achieve and allocates the required funding for the upcoming year. In the 2004-05 year it has been included as the first year of the LTCCP, so there is no Annual Plan as such in this current year.  
Council needs to balance resources required for reserve development against the other requirements in the District, for example road maintenance and water supplies.
- ❖ Central Hawke's Bay District Council Bylaws  
A bylaw is a local law either developed locally or adopted from a New Zealand Standard and enforced by a local Council. For example Central Hawke's Bay District Council has bylaws that don't allow dogs in Reserves except on leashes and don't allow camping on Reserves without the prior permission of Council.
- ❖ Council Policy  
Council develops policies to ensure accountability and consistency in all activities that it undertakes. The CHBDC's Parks and Reserves Policy states:  
'Council (should) provide and maintain both passive and active areas which will enhance the recreation opportunities and the wellbeing of people throughout the District'.
- ❖ Future Coastal Plan  
This Strategy has been flagged for development in the 2004/2005 year. It will include all activities envisioned in this area (such as camping, open fires, public amenities) and determine their future status.
- ❖ Community Outcomes  
Community Outcomes are goals that the community believes are important for its present and future economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being. A rigorous and comprehensive mix of consultation was undertaken between July 2003 and March 2004 to identify the nine community outcomes. This consultation was undertaken by the

five Hawke's Bay Councils - Hastings District Council, Napier City Council, Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Wairoa District Council and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council. Collectively, they made a decision to take a regional approach and work together with the community to identify community outcomes and determine a long term vision for the future of our region.

❖ The District Plan

The three main statutes relating to the provision and management of public open space and recreation areas are the Resource Management Act 1991, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Conservation Act 1987. The Resource Management Act makes the Central Hawke's Bay District Council responsible for managing land and the surface of waters in a way that recreational and leisure needs are met without adversely affecting the environment. For this reason, the District Plan was created, and, together with bylaws, it provides the regulatory framework in which the development of Reserves may take place. It provides rules and regulations that all development and activities must abide by.

The C.H.B District Council has stated objectives for management of Reserves within their proposed District Plan.

**Section 4.4.1 in the District Plan states:**

- Protection and enhancement of defined nature conservation areas, and outstanding landscape views within the District;
- The margins of wetlands, rivers, lakes and the coast are managed in order to preserve the natural character of these environments.

**Section 4.4.2 of the District Plan clearly states conservation policies:**

1. To promote and facilitate the long-term protection of areas with significant conservation values by encouraging the Department of Conservation to pursue actively the implementation of the Protected Natural Areas programme through direct negotiations with the landholders concerned;
2. To identify through the District Plan, areas which have been recognised through any regional plans or national data bases, or reports, or through surveys conducted by the Council, as being areas of significant indigenous vegetation or habitat;
3. To encourage the voluntary protection of sites identified as having indigenous plants or animals of significant value. An example is the QEII National Trust covenant;
4. To discourage inappropriate development in areas identified as having rare, endangered, or vulnerable species of plants or animals of national significance, or indigenous plant or animal communities that are of significance to the nation;
5. To control activities which have the potential to adversely affect the natural character of coast, which is an important contributor to the amenity of the District;
6. To control certain activities which have the potential to adversely affect areas identified as having major viewing points to some outstanding landscapes in the District.

## 1.3 Management Objectives

Management objectives define a course of action to ensure that all statutory and legal requirements pertaining to the use and management of Aramoana Beach Reserves are met.

Aim	what we would like to achieve
Policy	course of action
Action	what we are going to do

### 1.3.1 Management and Administration

#### Aims:

1. To manage in an integrated manner the Aramoana Beach Reserves by maintaining and enhancing the natural environment whilst enabling public access and supporting education of this special coastal area.
2. To develop and maintain Reserves and facilities to an appropriate standard, recognising the value, character and intended use of the Reserves, and enabling public use, enjoyment and safety, consistent with preserving those inherent natural values;
3. To ensure that all statutory and legal requirements pertaining to the use and management of the Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose Reserves at Aramoana Beach are met, and to formulate long term plans for their management;
4. To ensure that the conditions of gift for the Ouepoto Reserve and the local purpose reserves are met at all times
5. To ensure that Tangata Whenua values are preserved.
6. To deliver consistently high levels of service to the communities of Central Hawke's Bay, welcoming public feedback and comments in the form of submissions on the Aramoana Beach Reserve Management Plan. This gives Council a better understanding of what the public value, and the services that they would like Council to provide.
7. That Council employees or any agent undertaking contract work for the Council shall act in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety in Employment Act, and the Central Hawke's Bay District Council's Health and Safety policies;
8. While Council shall take all reasonable care in administering the Reserve, users shall use the Reserve entirely at their own risk. The Council shall have no liability for any loss or damage suffered by users.

#### Policies:

1. That all activities on this Reserve comply with the Resource Management Act and any relevant requirements of the Regional Resource Management Plan and District Plan.
2. That all activities on the Aramoana Beach Reserves be controlled and directed in accordance with the Central Hawke's Bay District Council bylaws and any other relevant Council policy documents.
3. That Council employees or any agent undertaking contract work for the Council shall act in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety in Employment Act, and the Central Hawke's Bay District Council's Health and Safety policies.
4. While Council shall take all reasonable care in administering the Reserves, users shall use the Reserves entirely at their own risk. The Council shall have no liability for any loss or damage suffered by users.

5. That all activities within the Reserves and surrounding subdivision contribute to the preservation and enhancement cultural, archaeological and environmental values.

**Actions:**

1. Prepare Reserve Management Plan taking into account all relevant legislation and Council documents.
2. Brief all staff and contractors in accordance with the Health and Safety in Employment Act on relevant Health and Safety Issues

### **1.3.2 Historical Values**

**Aims:**

1. To promote, preserve and protect Maori and European historical sites within the Reserves.
2. To support the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and acknowledge Tangata Whenua, consulting with Iwi authorities and individuals to provide optimal understanding of any issues of concern arising in the Reserve Management Plan;
3. To protect all archaeological sites under the Historic Places Act 1993;
4. To ensure that Reserves that have been gifted to the CHB District Council are acknowledged as such, and that this generosity is recognised, with all care taken to administer these Reserves as per the original Conditions of Gift, being mindful of the spirit in which the Reserves were gifted;

**Policy:**

Manage and develop Aramoana Beach Reserves in such a way that the integrity of any history is retained. It is important that if any historic remains are uncovered, that work is halted immediately to ensure that no further damage is done.

**Actions:**

1. If at any time any historic remains are unearthed/identified, halt all work and immediately notify the Historic Places Trust and Tangata Whenua.
2. Provide an information board at the southern Local Purpose Reserve detailing significant Maori and European historical sites/issues regarding the immediate area. This may include location of known Pa sites, the McHardy monument, and historic buildings.

### **1.3.3 Natural environment**

#### **Aims:**

1. To conserve and enhance the viability and integrity of indigenous vegetation.
2. The wilderness value of the Ouepoto Reserve will be balanced with the requirements for pedestrian access through the Reserve.
3. To comply at all times with the intention of the Reserves Act (1977) as set out in s.3 of the Act, providing access to areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public while ensuring, with all due care, the survival of all indigenous species of flora and fauna;
4. To provide for the preservation and representative samples of all classes of natural ecosystems and landscape; preserving significant areas of natural beauty such as the character of the sand dunes, wetlands, and river margins;
5. To manage Reserves, ensuring that present and future uses and needs are not in conflict, and that management decisions enhance future recreational opportunities, while preserving the natural values of each individual Reserve;
6. To consult with the public and meet the needs of our community while protecting and preserving assets for future generations, developing a community vision for caring for our natural resources.
7. To develop landscaped areas of vegetation in consultation with the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Department of Conservation, Project Crimson, Forest and Bird Society, and other interested parties. The Council will endeavour to work with schools and groups who wish to contribute to developing nursery plants for the Reserves. The purpose of landscaping is to enhance the amenity value of the Reserves, to preserve natural wildlife habitats, and to create sheltered and attractive environments within the Reserves, generally adding to the enhancement of the surrounding area;

#### **Policies:**

1. Planting of vegetation will occur with consideration given to facilitating ease of access to the public and adjacent property views.
2. Only Native species suitable and appropriate for the environment will be planted.
3. The integrity of native plantings will be protected using fencing and stock control.
4. Remove and control noxious plant pests and ensure other threats to plantings are adequately controlled.
5. Signage will include information about flora and fauna.

#### **Actions:**

1. A concept plan for all the Reserves has been prepared by Nicola Henderson, and this will form the basis of Council development.
2. Manage pests and stock as appropriate
3. Ecosourcing (the sourcing of original plants from the same location or nearby) will be practised where possible, for example using local flaxes and grasses.

## 1.3.4 Access and Use

### **Aims:**

1. To ensure the right of all members of the public to freedom of entry through the Reserve, whilst ensuring those values for which the Reserves are held, and conditions of gift, are not compromised.
2. The Council will maintain good access to the Reserves, and good walkways within the Reserves while protecting their natural values;
3. To develop and maintain high quality recreation and local purpose reserves, for active and passive recreation, with good public access;
4. To ensure that car parking, fresh drinking water, modern toilets, including a toilet with access for the disabled, and hand washing facilities for public use on at least one of the three Reserves at Aramoana Beach;
5. To ensure all usage of the Reserves is sensitive to Tangata Whenua values.
6. Activities that interfere with the public enjoyment of the Reserve will be restricted.
7. The availability of the Reserve for informal community use will be balanced with demand for event use of the Reserves.
8. To ensure that all activities on this Reserve comply with the Resource Management Act and any relevant requirements of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Resource Management Plan and the CHBDC District Plan;
9. To ensure that all activities on the Aramoana Beach Reserves be controlled and directed in accordance with the Central Hawke's Bay District Council bylaws and any other relevant Council policy documents;

### **Policies:**

1. No vehicular access is permitted onto the Reserves except in designated parking areas, other than Council employees, agents or emergency services.
2. Conditions or restrictions on access will be imposed where they are necessary for the protection of the land, vegetation, or the public using it, or to ensure that conditions of gift or Tangata Whenua values are preserved.
3. All activities on the reserve will comply with the Central Hawke's Bay District Council Bylaw 1970 Chapter 17 Parks and Reserves.
4. That public events and gatherings of limited duration are allowed on the Reserve with prior approval from the Council.
5. A composting toilet or similar self-contained unit will be provided, with the possibility of contracting the maintenance of the toilet to a local person(s).

### **Actions:**

1. Provide a small defined car parking area adjacent to the southern end of Quepoto Reserve.
2. Adjoining property owners are required to re-fence their boundaries on the legal boundary if necessary.
3. Create a picnic area at Quepoto Reserve and at the southern Local Purpose Reserve. Picnic areas are to be grassed and mown. If the Council acquire the area of land on the northern bank of the Quepoto stream, the picnic area will be sited here, with an eco-friendly toilet and limited car parks. Facilities will include rubbish bins.
4. The toilet block at the southern Local Purpose Reserve will be revamped in 2005, with new roof, water supply and fittings.
5. Provide boardwalks within Quepoto Reserve and pedestrian accessways to the beach in order to preserve and protect the sand dunes.
6. Consider the installation of accessways that cater for people with disabilities.



### **1.3.5 Effects regarding Adjacent Properties**

#### **Aims:**

1. The management and development of the Reserves will have no adverse effects on the amenity values of neighbouring properties.
2. That the actions of neighbouring property owners do not negatively affect the public enjoyment and development of the Reserves.

#### **Policies:**

1. Activities on the Reserves will comply with the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan
2. Activities on the Reserves must comply with all relevant regional plans and bylaws
3. Provide adequate boundary fencing where appropriate that will not detract from the amenity values of neither the reserves nor neighbouring properties.
4. Boundary fences will be placed with agreement of neighbours and Council, and surveys will take place where necessary to ensure accuracy in placement.
5. The nature and proximity of neighbouring properties will be considered when any development on the Reserve is planned. Development includes drains, tree planting and location of any structures.

#### **Actions:**

1. Take views into account when considering potential parking areas, plantings, location of picnic tables, rubbish bins and toilet facilities.
2. Erect fences where necessary to clearly delineate between private property and the Reserves.
4. Enforce Council Plans and bylaws where necessary to protect the management and development of the Reserves.

### **1.3.6 Camping and Restricted Activities**

#### **Aims:**

1. The Reserves are to be used by day visitors, picnickers and local residents.
2. To restrict activities on the Reserves that may interfere with informal recreation activities and public enjoyment of them, and ensure that usage of the Reserves is sensitive to conditions of gift and Tangata Whenua values.

#### **Policies:**

1. No camping is permitted on the Reserves.
2. Those activities listed as prohibited in the Central Hawke's Bay District Council Bylaws Chapter 17 Parks and Reserves are also prohibited in this Management Plan.
3. No open fires will be permitted on the Reserves.

**Explanation:**

Under the terms of Council's Parks and Reserves Policy, casual camping is permitted only in the designated areas at Te Paerahi, Pourerere and Kaitirakau beaches. In the near future the issue of camping in the whole Central Hawke's Bay District will be addressed through the beach/coastal plan, and this issue will be readdressed then.

**Actions:**

1. The Bylaws officer to enforce no camping and other Council bylaws.

### **1.3.7 Refuse and Maintenance**

**Aim:**

To provide a pleasant and safe environment for the public to enjoy by ensuring that the Reserves are adequately maintained.

**Policies:**

1. That the Reserve will be regularly maintained including mowing, pruning, spraying and other recognised horticultural and aboriginal practices.
2. Council encourages people to remove their litter.
3. Where appropriate, Council will provide and regularly empty refuse receptacles.
4. No person shall deposit any domestic refuse, trade refuse, garden refuse, rubble or debris on any reserve.

**Actions:**

1. Council will arrange for roadside and small reserve area mowing to be undertaken – this is to be included in the Facilities Maintenance Contract with CHB Works and they may subcontract out to a local contractor if appropriate and cost effective.
2. Picnic areas are to be mown as required throughout the year – this is to be included in the Facilities Maintenance Contract with CHB Works and they may subcontract out to a local contractor if appropriate and cost effective.
3. Council will provide some form of litter bins and collect litter.

### **1.3.8 Dogs and Stock Control**

**Aim:**

To protect vegetation and amenity values of the Reserve.

**Policies:**

1. Animals are prohibited from Reserves pursuant to Council's Parks and Reserves bylaw.
2. Dogs are allowed on the Reserves on leads only.
3. Dog droppings must be recovered by the dog owner and disposed of appropriately.

**Actions:**

1. Provide appropriate signage advising the public of the restrictions regarding dogs on the Reserves.
2. Enforce bylaws.

### **1.3.9 Quepoto Stream**

**Aim:**

Promote and retain character and water quality of the river where controllable.

**Policy:**

Any Reserve development will have no negative effects on the water quality and character of the River.

**Actions:**

1. Planting of native vegetation along the River margins is to be encouraged to improve water quality and assist in creating a green corridor.
2. Discuss traditional stream realignment methods (such as annually bulldozing a direct stream course) with HBRC and local farmers to ensure that stream migration to the north is within reasonable limits and sand banks do not impede access to Quepoto Reserve or northern areas of the beach.

## **1.4 Proposed Development and Concept Plan**

Public comments, the legal status of the land and Local Government policies have been taken into account in the preparation of this development proposal. This is a draft proposal and public consultation will be taken into account.

The life of this plan is 10 years and actions outlined in Section 9.5.3 and 9.5.6, and the ideas illustrated in the Concept Plan are intended to be introduced over this time frame in Development Stages 1, 2 and 3.

### **1.4.1 The Brief**

#### **Quapoto Reserve**

From comments received, it has been identified that the public and the Department of Conservation would like the Quapoto Reserve developed in such a way that access for day visitors is provided while protecting and re-establishing native vegetation where appropriate, protecting environmental ecosystems, and enhancing the natural beauty of the area.

This involves working alongside organisations such as Department of Conservation, the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Forest and Bird Society, Project Crimson, local Iwi, local landowners, and other interested parties to provide an ecologically sensitive and balanced response to ensuring access to this area.

The wetland would be developed with consultation from the wetland forum, which would include representatives from the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Department of Conservation, and Fish and Game New Zealand. Boardwalks may preserve both the wetland areas and the fragile sand dunes from harm, while allowing pedestrian access, as well as viewing and information points to be accessed. The sand dune system would be fenced off where possible to stabilise and protect them, and a programme of gradual replacing of the marram grass for spinifex and other native sand-binders would begin over a 10 year period. Vehicular access is to be denied in this area.

New tree and shrub plantings may also encourage birdlife to flourish in this area, and provide habitats and safe breeding environments for both wetland and sea birds. Nesting areas would need to be studied, and pest control programmes established in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and HBRC.

#### **All Reserves**

Plantings of native trees and shrubs suitable for the coastal location, such as Northern Rata, Ngalo, Taupata, Titoki, Cabbage trees and Flax and grass plantings. These would provide shade in the future, while creating points of interest and beauty to the coastline.

#### **Local Purpose Reserve**

At the Southern Local Purpose Reserve (see Section 7) the main toilet block will be upgraded, providing men's and women's toilets as well as access for people with disabilities. The design of the toilet block will compliment the landscape. The toilets are connected to a septic tank.

A picnic area will be developed along with appropriate furniture, and this will be an area for passive recreation. This area will acknowledge those who have historical links with the land, and Council would like to work with Iwi to provide a form of commemorative artwork that reflects this link in a way that Iwi feel is appropriate to the Reserve.

25 car parks have been created, with a low barrier and plantings between carparking and Reserve. Access to the car park is via a sealed road.

## 1.4.2 The Concept Plan

Nicola Henderson, Landscape Architect, is currently working on a Concept Plan for all three Reserves at Aramoana Beach, so that we have an integrated and harmonious approach to developing this area, examining the relationship each Reserve has with the wider environment and surrounding elements and values.

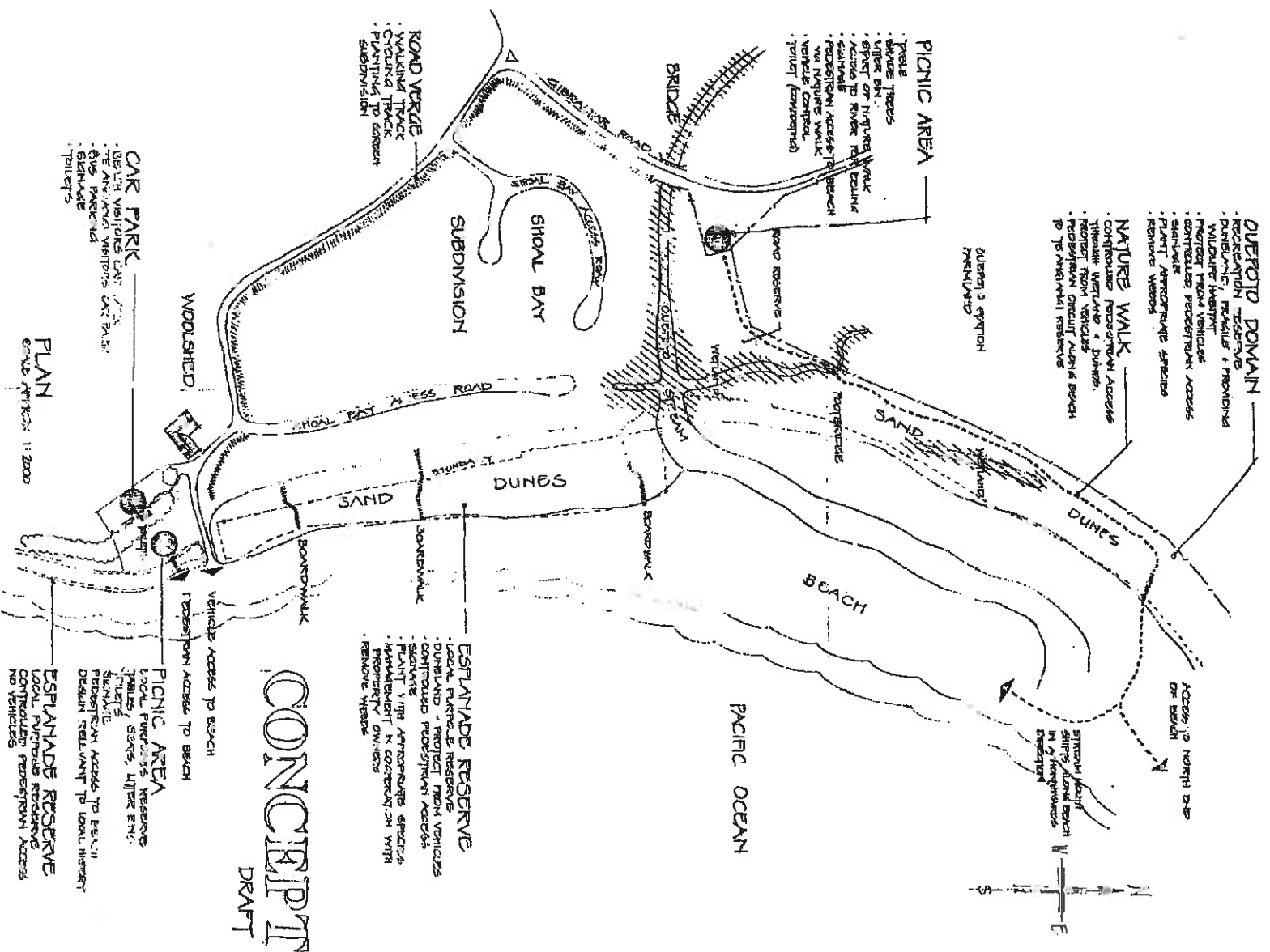
She is consulting as widely as possible with local landowners, Iwi, and interested parties to provide a balanced and well-considered response to this Brief.

It is envisaged that the full Concept Plan will be available in February 2003 for public comment.

*"It is envisaged that access to the (Quepoto) reserve will be in selected areas for pedestrians off the beach. Vehicles will be discouraged. Being mindful of the desire to have minimal impact on the environment in this particular reserve and to protect the wilderness aspects and of the northern part of Aramoana there will be limited facilities in this area. Toilet facilities and disabled access along with picnic tables, seats, litterbins etc., will be provided at the southern end of the beach in the Local Purpose Reserve. Some signage will provide education on the history, natural features and Te Angiangi reserve and passive recreation will be encouraged. Planting of native trees, flax and grasses appropriate to the area, such as northern rata, ngiao, taupata, titoi, cabbage tree, flax, pingao etc, will enhance the environment and provide safe breeding environments for both wetland and sea birds and other wildlife. Wetland areas would be developed in consultation with the Department of Conservation and also Fish and Game New Zealand. Limited boardwalks in selected areas would preserve both the wetlands and the fragile sand dunes from harm and encourage some pedestrian access to view the natural environments."*

Nicola Henderson  
23<sup>rd</sup> January 2003

### **1.4.3 Concept Plan for Aramoana Beach Reserves**



# ARAMOANA BEACH RESERVE

NOVA CONSULTANTS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 100/101 WAIKAREMOANA RD 1 WAIKAREMOANA, LG 96 035 4666. PH: 06 833 4674  
SCALE: APPROX 1:2000. DATE: 20 JAN 02

#### 1.4.4 Proposed Budget and Timeline for Development

The table below provides an indication of the stages of development and also the expected costs involved in developing the Aramoana Beach Reserves. It is important to note that not all the work can be carried out in one phase, and for this reason, the budgeting can be broken down into developmental stages. This allows the Council to review progress and performance criteria, and also allows for forward planning when it comes to applying for financial assistance prior to each stage of development.

#### Stage 1: Planning

PLAN	TIMEFRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET
Professional landscape architectural plan for the 3 reserves is drawn up	January – March 2003	Council (Consultants budget)	\$3120 service fees plus disbursements of \$360 GST inclusive
Draft plan is presented to Council and to the Department of Conservation for discussion	February – May 2003	Council	Already accounted for as part of Annual Plan 2002-2003
Draft plan is presented to Tangata Whenua for discussion and submission process	September 2003 – March 2004	Council	Already accounted for as part of Annual Plan 2002-2003
Draft plan is presented to public for discussion and submission process	After Maori consultation is completed	Council	
Consultation process with submissions and amendments to draft proposal made	2004	Council	
Reserve Management Plan is finalised following input from primary contributors to plan at a submissions hearing	2004	Council	



## Stage 2: Development

PLAN	TIMEFRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET
Barrier fence between carpark and picnic area Local Purpose Reserve	October 2003	Shoal Bay Developers	Covered by subdivision consent
Fencing off Quepoto Reserve boundary from stock and vehicles	2005-2006	Council and Quepoto Station to come to an agreement after survey completed/Regulatory Dept. Manager	950 metres at \$10/m = \$9,500
Refurbishment of existing Aramoana Toilet Block	2005-2006	Council – allocated in Annual Plan	\$20,000
Develop new toilet block on Local Purpose Reserve by Quepoto Stream	2005-2006	Council	\$20,000
Furniture installed on Local Purpose Reserve	2005-2006	Council	\$4,000
Planting of trees and shrubs on Local Purpose Reserve, Espanade Reserve and Quepoto Reserve	Winter 2005-2006	Project Crimson Hawke's Bay Regional Council Coastcare Programme CHB Forest and Bird Local schools (projects involving school-HBRC shadehouses)	30 x northern Rata trees – discuss with Project Crimson re: delivery ETA Application for funding assistance Donated plants
	Work with schools (e.g. Queroa) to use collected seeds to raise in their new shadehouses		

## Stage 3: Development

PLAN	TIMEFRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET
Wetland protection is developed	2005-2007	<p>Hawke's Bay Regional Council Wetland Programme -- Discuss funding options with HBRC and Wetland Forum</p> <p>The James Sharon Watson Conservation Trust (administered by Forest and Bird)</p> <p>Application to Sustainable Management Fund (via MFE) closes 3 November 2004</p> <p>Biodiversity Fund from Dept of Conservation may cover capital expenditure</p>	<p>\$4,000 maximum for plant, animal and natural values conservation</p> <p>Not available for capital expenditure/hardware, but available for natural values Conservation</p>
Boardwalks developed on Ouepoto Reserve	2005 - 2007	<p>Department of Conservation through Biodiversity Fund application (also have Te Angi/Angi Marine Reserve administration and may see these reserves being complimentary to each other)</p> <p>Council</p>	
Signage put in place on Ouepoto Reserve	2005-2007	<p>Council in consultation with Department of Conservation</p>	

## 1.5 Key Ten Year Goals

<b>Goal 1</b>	
Aramoana Beach Reserves are to be developed with increased public usage and community pride in this asset as the primary goal.	
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>Access will be developed to facilitate ease of use for as many user groups as possible.</p> <p>Ensure any complaints about the Reserves are acted upon quickly by the Contractors responsible for maintenance and safety of the Reserves.</p> <p>Advertise Aramoana Beach Reserves via CHB Information Centre.</p> <p>Information about the locality of Aramoana Beach Reserves is provided within the District to attract visitors to the Reserves.</p> <p>Provide signage directing people to Aramoana Beach Reserves and within the Reserves to assist Reserve users.</p> <p>Council will work with government organisations and non-government agencies, such as Department of Conservation (DOC), Ministry for the Environment (MFE), Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), Project Crimson (funded by DOC and Carter Holt Harvey), and Forest and Bird, to ensure an integrated approach to Reserve development.</p> <p>Use local information regarding past management practices of the Reserves, sand migration practices, stream clearance, and plantings.</p>
<b>Goal 2</b>	
That a pleasant environment is provided, with well maintained toilets, boardwalks, picnic areas, minimal litter, well maintained borders, grassed areas and native tree plantings that the Community is proud to own.	
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>Ensure complaints about the Park are acted upon quickly by the Contractors responsible for the maintenance of the Reserves.</p> <p>Council staff must work with the Contractors developing the Reserves, or doing any maintenance, to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the sensitivities of the dune system and wetland and the management objectives of the plan.</p>

<b>Goal 3</b>	
Public amenities such as an eco-friendly toilet, picnic areas, boardwalks and enhanced entrances to the Reserves are to be developed using sensitive design processes, facilitating suitable access and inviting use for all individuals in the Community.	
Methodology	<p>Provide boardwalks to facilitate ease of use for those using the Reserves, preferably well built with wheelchair accessibility. The boardwalks are to encourage people to stay off the sensitive dunes, thus protecting the flora and fauna of the dunes, while encouraging access and enjoyment of the Reserves.</p> <p>Provide places for people to sit and enjoy the views at intervals.</p> <p>Provide a picnic area at the southern end of Quepoto Reserve near the Quepoto Stream.</p> <p>Ensure any complaints about the Reserve amenities are acted upon quickly by the Contractors responsible for maintenance and safety of the Reserves.</p> <p>Provide signage and information boards within the Reserves to assist Reserve users, and to educate users about flora and fauna, as well as any restrictions of use.</p> <p>Ensure all boundary fences are well maintained, and that any boardwalks, railings, toilet, carparking areas or any other structures within the Reserves are safe, well designed, and aesthetically pleasing.</p> <p>Visual aesthetics for all design work will be in keeping with the natural environment.</p> <p>Use an experienced landscape architect to prepare a concept plan for the Reserves.</p>

<b>Goal 4</b>	
Existing toilet block and structures within the Aramoana Beach Reserves are maintained in order that Council can better serve the Community's needs.	
Methodology	<p>Ensure the building assets such as toilets and any additional structures within Aramoana Beach Reserves are inspected annually.</p> <p>Ensure any complaints about the Reserves are acted upon quickly by the Contractors responsible for the maintenance of buildings and environs in the Reserves.</p> <p>Provide signage to facilities within the Park to assist visitors to the Reserves.</p> <p>Council will maintain all assets within the Reserves to an acceptable standard.</p>

<b>Goal 5</b>	
The sand dune system and wetland that are part of Quepoto Reserve are to be developed and enhanced.	
<b>Methodology</b>	Public vehicle access onto the Reserves is prohibited.
	Boardwalks will be developed to encourage people to stay off the sensitive sand dunes, thus protecting the flora and fauna of the dunes, while encouraging access and enjoyment of the Reserves.
	Provide entrances that are accessible, well marked, and inviting.
	Visitors to the Reserves should be discouraged from entering the wetland area so as not to disturb the flora and fauna, and to protect the public from quickmarsh.
	Provide signage and information boards within the Reserves to assist Reserve users, and to educate users about flora and fauna, as well as any restrictions of use.
	Council will work with government organisations and non-government agencies, such as Department of Conservation (DOC), Ministry for the Environment (MFE), Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), Project Crimson (funded by DOC and Carter Holt Harvey), and Forest and Bird, to ensure an integrated approach to Reserve development.
	A programme of marram grass replacement will be initiated by Dept of Conservation, Forest and Bird and Council. Spinifex and pingao will replace marram grass wherever possible.
	Council will plant new Northern Rata trees within Quepoto Reserve - these have been kindly grown for us and donated by Project Crimson.
	Plants introduced into the Reserves are to be locally sourced wherever possible

<b>Goal 6</b>	
That directional and educational signage is provided at the Reserves.	
<b>Methodology</b>	Signage will be installed at the northern and southern access points onto all Reserves at Aramoana Beach.
	Signage will point out special natural features, where appropriate, such as flora and fauna, geological interests, and any bylaws or restrictions relevant to that Reserve.
	Historical Information about the Reserves will be provided.
	Council staff will work with Tangata Whenua and people who have an historical interest in Aramoana to ensure accuracy of information.

## **Section 2**

### **The Reserves**

#### **In this section...**

This section covers a brief overview of the Aramoana Beach Reserves in the form of an introduction, physical and legal descriptions of the Reserves, certificates of title, and the natural resources and features to be found at the Reserves.

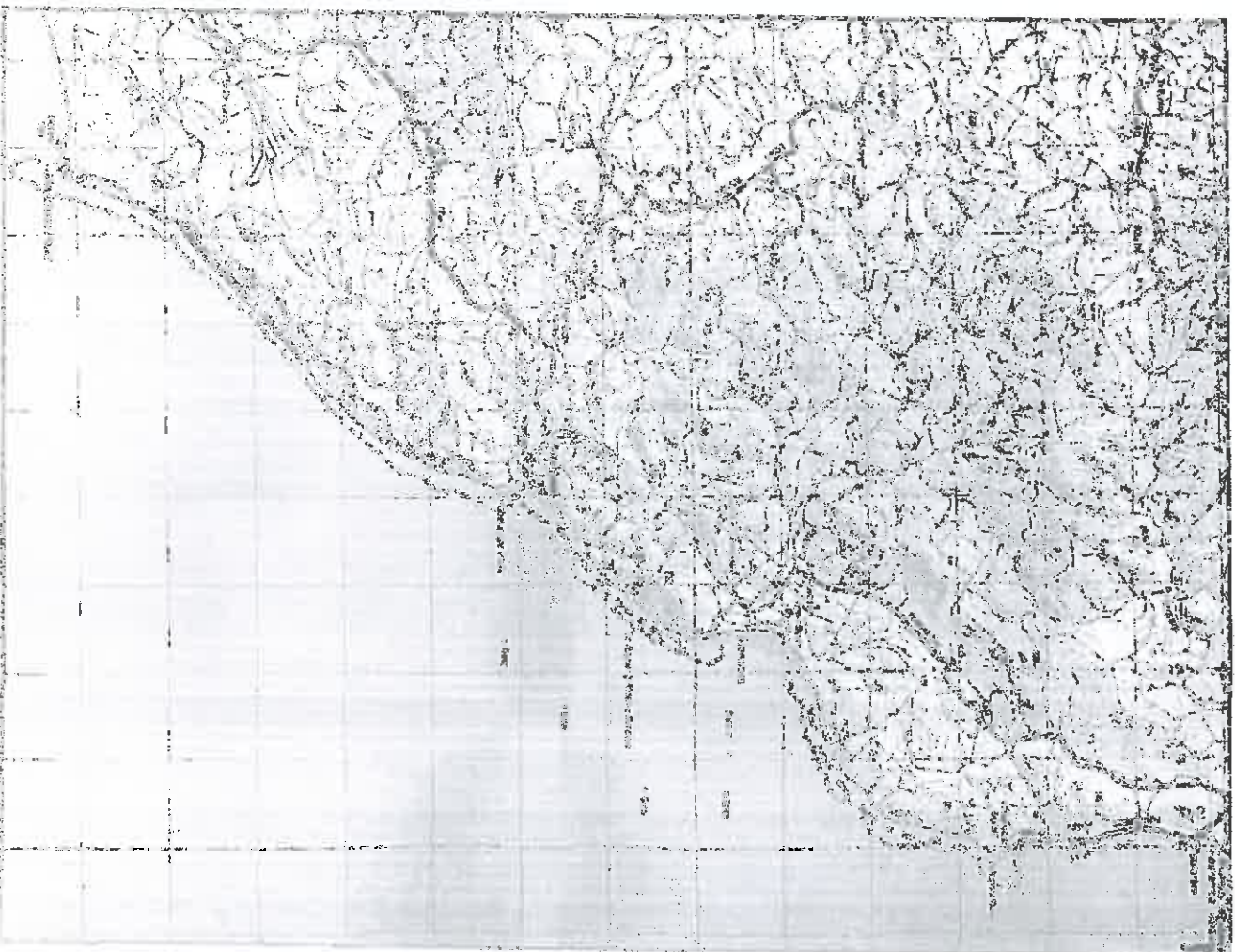
## **2.1 Introduction to Aramoana Beach**

Aramoana Beach is a coastal settlement approximately 40km from Waipawa, and is found between Blackhead and Pourerere beaches in the Central Hawke's Bay district. Turn off State Highway 2 at Waipawa onto Pourerere Road, and then turn right onto Gibraltar Road which leads to Aramoana Beach. Allow approx 30 minutes for the drive.

Map reference: NZ Topographical series map 260-V23 Waipukurau

Latitude: 40 deg 09 mins South

Longitude: 176 deg 51 mins East

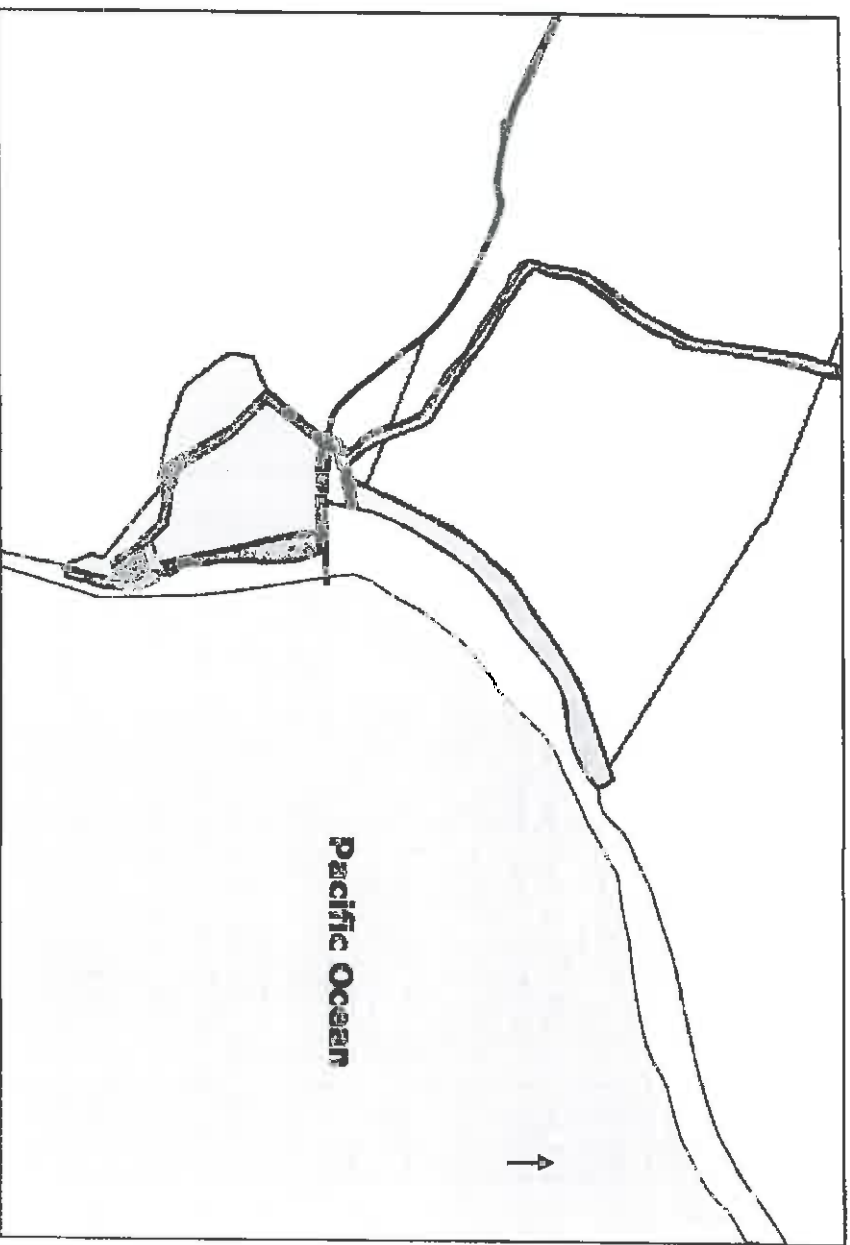


## **2.2 Aerial Photograph of Aramoana Beach**















## 2.3 Aramoana Beach Reserves



### Key:

-  Gibraltar Road (formed portion) to bridge/stream only
-  Gibraltar Road (unformed portion)
-  Current private road to car park and beach to be vested (Lot 60)
-  Quepoto Reserve (see section 5)
-  Esplanade Reserve Lot 2 (north) and Lot 3 (south) (see section 6)
-  Boat ramp and access to beach from end of Gibraltar Road
-  Local Purpose Reserve (see section 7)
-  Aramoana Beach foreshore
-  Shoal Bay subdivision
-  Quepoto Stream

## **2.4 Natural Resources**

### **2.4.1 Landscape, Soil, and Other Geological Features**

South of Cape Kidnappers, the ocean shelf narrows to between 15 and 22 km and the sea floor becomes less regular than that of Hawke Bay. Medium to fine sands give way to muds of the outer shelf below 40m. There is a large area of 35–51m deep coastal reef between Paonui Point and Aramoana.

Broad intertidal rock platforms of sandstone and siltstone are found at each end of the beach, with fine sand between. It is generally felt that these shallow but extensive reefs help to protect and shelter the beachfront from erosion.

The lithology of the sand dune system is marked as being of the Holocene period.

Geologically, the coastal slump at Aramoana is the best well exposed example in Hawkes Bay, and a geomorphically significant feature. 'Papa' rock is predominant here, with greywacke boulders, pumiceous sandstones, pumiceous clays and muddy sandstones.

Soils consist of layers of sand, with Aramoana heavy loam being the predominant soil type, which is a type of fairly heavy soil formed on calcareous mudstone. There are pockets of Te Apliti clay, with some Wanstead clay loam. Generally, locals would say there is gray clay silt with sandy loam topsoil. The beach at Aramoana is littered with concretionary boulders.

Where the Ouepoto Stream emerges onto the beach, there is a small lagoon with rushlands. An area of quickmarsh exists near the Ouepoto Bridge, and it was recorded that horses were nearly lost here once, bringing in timber to build the bridge.

### **2.4.2 Wetlands**

'Wetlands include permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land-water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions'.

Wetlands provide habitats for many of our native birds, vegetation and native amphibians whose very survival is increasingly under threat. Before settlement, Hawke's Bay was covered in dense native forest, wetlands and tussock. The wetland at Ouepoto contains many introduced plants as well as some native reed plants and Raupo (bullrushes) which were used medicinally by Maori.

Successive settlement by both Maori and European, has lead to bush and wetland diminishing at an alarming rate. Wetlands are drained and in-filled for cropping and grazing, and hillsides denuded of trees. Ecosystems are destroyed, and more importantly, once a wetland is lost, it can never be restored.

### **2.4.3 Sand dunes**

Dunes are living systems. Wise management of sand dunes recognises this. Dunes have always worked with the wind, seas and rivers, and when we consider management of such a fragile system, we need to recognise that the dunes change and move according to the conditions. Some plants are better than others at allowing this to happen naturally, and these plants need to be encouraged, and detrimental ones removed. At Aramoana Beach, there are approx 9 ha of sand dunes, approx 3.5kms in length, and 50m in breadth.

The dunes are described as being a smallish, low but elongated system to the rear of a broad fine beach. The sand extends well northwards as a narrow strip. The dunes are clothed mainly in marram grass, with other introduced grasses and knobby clubrush, with a little spinifex on the foredunes. Marram grass is not native to NZ and while it stabilises dunes after a fashion in storms, the nature of its root system causes small hillocks to form and sand to erode away around and underneath the choked clumps, whereas native spinifex is a surface rooter, and allows high seas and wind to sweep through the plantation without causing 'cliff erosion'.

Vehicles are a major hazard to the survival of the dunes, with the fragile structure, sandbinders and archaeological sites being disturbed. Beaches are legal roads, and as such are subject to 100km/hr speed limits. This is obviously not socially acceptable in an area of recreational activity where families and children are about, and causes conflict with others wanting to come to the beach for peace and quiet. In the North-East Mahia peninsula, vehicles have been banned from beaches altogether to protect the dunes, and in other areas, vehicles are restricted to boat launching ramps only and not along the beach fronts. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) has a policy in place (7.3.1) to encourage and support moves by territorial authorities to ban motor vehicle access to sensitive dune areas throughout the region. This policy compliments the HBRC's stance with regard to coastal erosion in Hawke's Bay.



*View showing the north end of Quepoto Domain*

## **2.4.4 Flora and Fauna**

Aramoana Beach provides habitats for coastal and wading birds, while the sea, the sand dunes and wetland provide specialised eco-systems for a large variety of species. A small population of little blue penguins use the Marine Reserve, and look to find safe nesting places along this coastline, while coastal and wetland birds use the beach and the Quepoto Stream lagoon.

The reefs at Aramoana provide a very favourable combination of eelgrass beds and exposed wave cut rock platforms that provide diversity and an abundance of fish and invertebrate fauna necessary to the diet of wading birds, including white-faced herons, variable oystercatchers, Eastern bar-tailed godwits, red-billed gulls, black shags, little black shags, banded dotterels, wrybills, pied stilts, black backed gulls, white-fronted terns and other various tern species. Of national significance, they are the feeding ground for the threatened Reef Heron which can be seen here.

Aramoana Beach provides feeding habitats for at least 15 species of native birds according to a joint Department of Conservation and an Ornithological Society of New Zealand survey.

On the sanddunes, Spinifex is present, significant to the long-term health of the dunes. Stands of Karaka and cabbage trees are scattered about on the cliff faces, a legacy of past forests that would have extended right down to the foredunes. The Karaka tree is an important food to Wood Pigeon and Tui, while wharariki (coastal flax) and a dense kawakawa plantation interspersed with several fine karaka trees are doing extremely well at the northern end of the beach, where it has been fenced off from stock. Early Maori would set up camps to snare birds in areas dense with these sorts of trees, and there were several such camps known to be here at Aramoana.

## **2.4.5 Climate**

Rainfall averages 1000mm (40 inches) per annum, the majority falling approx 8 months of the year, (April to November) with a fairly dry summer. The average year has 2188 sunshine hours, with approx 29 days per year having some ground frost.

Coastal breezes mean the climate is fairly temperate, with average summer-winter averages of between 5 degrees and 24 degrees Celsius (mean monthly temps = 9 - 19 degrees annually).

## **2.5 Threats to Aramoana Beach Reserve Ecosystems**

In preparing this management plan, many reports have been researched identifying potential environmental risk factors. Aramoana is coastal location, containing a sand dune system. It also contains a wetland, which in a coastal location is very special in its own right, and for these reasons a summary of potential threats to those ecosystems is mentioned here for consideration (see also section 9.5).



*Quepoia Reserve Looking South*

"Reducing human impact on sensitive coastal areas is needed, but can be difficult to achieve without full public support and appreciation of the issues involved. Some areas of the coast however are showing adverse effects from overfishing, vehicle use on beaches, littering and coastal subdivision, and these problems must be addressed."

*Coastal Resource Inventory – First Order Survey: Hawke's Bay Conservancy*  
P.R. Henriques, H. Bimmore, N. Grant, et al. Department of Conservation 1990

### Coastal development - Human and vehicle disturbance of birds and dune systems

Shoal Bay Subdivision is currently being developed, with 51 houses to be constructed in the coming months. Consideration should be given to the impact of housing and consequent increase in resident population in this vicinity, especially with regards to waste management, vehicle use on the foreshore, the risk of fires being lit in open spaces, the need for animal control where fragile eco-systems, nesting endangered birds, a marine reserve and wetland are on the doorstep, how we stop the spread of exotic plants into these areas, and how we effectively practise conservation of the reserves. Human impact poses a huge risk to this area.

### Cats and dogs

With the advent of developing a residential subdivision, we need to ask is there any way that we can protect the present eco-system before the impact of having pets destroy the safe nesting of many bird species found at Aramoana. In particular, ground nesting birds, such as little blue penguins, petrels, gulls, terns, dotterels, stilts and oystercatchers are extremely vulnerable. Cats stalk the dunes while their owners sleep, and also kill lizards, endangered frogs, and large insects.

### Coastal Erosion

70% of New Zealand's coastal sand dunes have been lost in the last 80 years. Vehicles and people scrambling over dunes, causing structural damage, have a long-term effect on dune formation. Fencing off dunes within Reserves is needed to protect them from this sort of threat. Marram grass causes a clumping effect and undercutting during storms and high seas and winds. This has a negative effect on the long-term sustainability of the dunes. Native sand-binders allow the ingress and egress of wind and water to flow through more easily, instead of acting as a block. Consolidated fore-dunes, concrete blocks and rocks, cause the retreating waves to bounce back harder, carrying more material away with them and for a greater distance. All sand dunes move and sway, and it is important to keep step rather than tread on their toes.

While there is a predominance of marram grass at Aramoana, spinifex is also present, and a programme of gradual replacement of marram grass for native sand-binders will be built into the Reserve Management Plan. Appropriate plantings are needed to help stabilise the dunes, and to restore the natural order. Suitable plantings include pingao or golden sand sedge (*Desmoschoenus spiralis*), spinifex, sand coprosma (*Coprosma acerosa*), sand daphne (*Pimelea arenaria*), whakariki (coastal flax), ngatio (*Myoporum laetum*) tauhinu (*Cassia tetophylla*), tauapaia (*Coprosma repens*), and Northern rata (*Metrosideros robusta*).

### Invasion of weeds from houses, vehicle tyres, road machinery, etc

This can happen in many ways, and even with good intention. People are inclined to think that extending their garden onto the beach is a good thing and that it makes the beach more attractive to the eye, which it may well appear. But New Zealand has a legacy of plants that endanger our native bush from people dumping cuttings and weeds into natural areas or roadside landfills, such as clematis, erigeron (Mexican) daisy and ginger plant, to name but a few. Weeds can be inadvertently carried onto reserves on vehicle tyres, or be dumped over someone's back fence into a ditch, the owner never expecting pulled weeds to survive. Pine seedlings are a potential threat to the eco-systems found in the reserves. Residents and visitors need to be vigilant and mindful of the surrounding environment to combat the potential risk.

### Feral predators and exotic invertebrates

Ferrets, stoats, weasels, hedgehogs, feral cats, rats and mice love sand dunes. They will devastate bird populations, rob and eat eggs out of nests, eat lizards, beetles and spiders. Possums will eat young regenerating native plantings. In some circumstances, Department of Conservation may recommend trapping and bait stations to deal with the problem.

Aggressive ants, predatory wasps and slugs, and South African spiders are already prevalent on Hawke's Bay coastal systems and are displacing native invertebrates. The Hawke's Bay Regional Council are investigating surveying the extent of the problem and how best to stem it.

### Endangered Wetland

Farming practices such as clearing vegetation, agricultural spray drift and topdressing can alter the natural flora, fauna and water organisms that keep this ecosystem in good health. Grazing or wandering stock can lead to effluent contamination, and trampling of plants. Swamp drainage to maximise available land or diversion of water for irrigation have had disastrous effects on New Zealand wetlands, with only 2% of our original wetlands remaining. The introduction of exotic plant and animal species into this wetland would have catastrophic effects in this ecosystem.

“Everybody goes to the beach in Hawke’s Bay. Some stay there all summer. Yet few know very much about what makes sand dunes tick naturally. They zap about gaily on ATVs or let their dogs run rampant, apparently unaware of the havoc they are causing. They never know what their cats get up to at night. They throw garden waste into the dunes, oblivious to the galloping weed potential. They think marram grass is a native, and that it is good. They think dumping rocks or concrete blocks at the toe of dunes is the right thing to do. The need for education, via signs, brochures, school programmes and community projects is very great.”

Geoff Walls, Ecologist, 2002

## **2.6 Ouepoto Domain Recreational Reserve**

### **2.6.1. Physical Description**

Ouepoto Reserve consists of a long narrow strip of land adjacent to the northern end of Aramoana Beach. It is 933 metres long on the beachfront boundary and covers some 4.9573 hectares in area. There is foot access from the beachfront, parking at the southern end of Aramoana Beach and walking north.

The area is generally flat in contour, and is bordered by the Ouepoto stream at the southern end of the Reserve. A small belt of pines in the north-east corner affords some shelter, but the remaining area of the Reserve is very exposed. Most of the Reserve consists of dunes covered in marram grass, with a small wetland.

A fence runs close to the boundary to the rear of the Reserve, marking private farmland. The Reserve boundary has been re-surveyed to establish the correct boundary line.

The row of Norfolk Island pines, planted approximately 30 years ago, are now well established.





## 2.6.2 The Gifting of Ouepoto Domain

In October 1970 Douglas Gordon McHardy, Company Director of Ouepoto Company Ltd, and his wife Mary McHardy, offered the Crown an area of beachfront land that adjoined their property 'Ouepoto Station' at Aramoana, a coastal settlement in Central Hawke's Bay.

The area was offered to the Crown with the intention that, in time, it be established as a Reserve for public use. There were conditions of gift, namely that no buildings be erected on the land other than for public utility, i.e. toilets, but excluding camping facilities; that no camping be allowed at any time on the reserve; that the right for stock to graze the land using the existing boundaries continued until public demand was such that new fences needed to be erected.

The Minister of Lands at that time, Mr Duncan McIntyre, accepted this generous offer, and also the certain conditions of gift on behalf of the Government (refer section 5.5).

The Crown originally intended to call the Reserve 'Aramoana Beach Domain', but at the specific request of Mr McHardy in December 1970 the Domain was registered as 'Ouepoto', which was the name of his farm station.

Before the land was gifted, Mrs. Mary McHardy planted the Norfolk Island pines along the beachfront, and the McHardy's vision was to provide an area for people to come and enjoy as day visitors, where they could enjoy the coastal foreshore, the Pacific marine life, the wetlands and the variety of birds that they bring into the area, the fragile sand dunes, and the natural character and beauty of the region.

The Reserve has remained largely undeveloped.

Ouepoto Domain Looking North



## **2.5.3 Legal Description and Status**

Legal description: Lot 1 D.P. 12563 situated in Blocks XI and XII Pourerere Survey District.

When the land was first gifted it was Part Lot 1 D.P. 1402 and Part Lot 9 D.P. 1599 and Part Lot 5 D.P. 3762, situated in Blocks XI and XII Pourerere Survey District – being covenant area B on ordinance survey 10559 pursuant to QEII National Trust.

Area: 4.9573 hectares.

Location: Fronting Aramoana Beach, off the unformed portion of Gibraltar Road, approximately 40 kilometres from the township of Waipawa.

Access: From Gibraltar Road, cross the bridge to go along the private road to the beachfront. Access is also possible for vehicles along the beach from Pourerere Domain and also from Blackhead Beach to the south.

'Ouepoto Beach Domain' was first gazetted in 1971 as a Public Domain, Gazette number 261536, page 1645, and later again in January 1982, Gazette number 5 page 182, as a Reserve for Recreational Purposes, subject to the Reserves Act 1977.

The Reserves and Domains Act 1953 provided for both vesting of land as a reserve, and appointments to control and manage reserves – including the appointment of Domain Boards.

The Reserve was originally administered by the Patangata County Council up until 1974, when it was transferred to the Waipukurau County Council and administered by the Ouepoto Domain Board.

In 1989, as a result of local government changes, management of Ouepoto Domain was transferred to Central Hawke's Bay District Council.

Ouepoto Domain was formally classified as a Reserve for Recreation Purposes subject to the Reserves Act (1977) in March 1982.

Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977 defines Recreation Reserves as providing areas for-

The recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Section 17, sub-section 2(a) further states:

The public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on the administering body by sections 53 and 54 of this Act, to any bylaws under this Act applying to this Reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and general well-being of the Reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it.

2.6.4 Quepoto Domain Copy of Certificate of Title

Reference  
 This C/T  
 Gazette Notice 261536 & Transfer 254880  
 Transfer No.  
 N/C. Order No.  
 Gazette Notice 404931.1



Land and Domain 69

SOLE COPY  
 CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT



13 / 1241

This Certificate dated the 17th day of March 1984 contains the hundred and eighty-two  
 under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of HAKKER'S BAY  
 WHEREBY that HOR MAJESTY THE QUEEN as a Reserve for Recreation Purposes

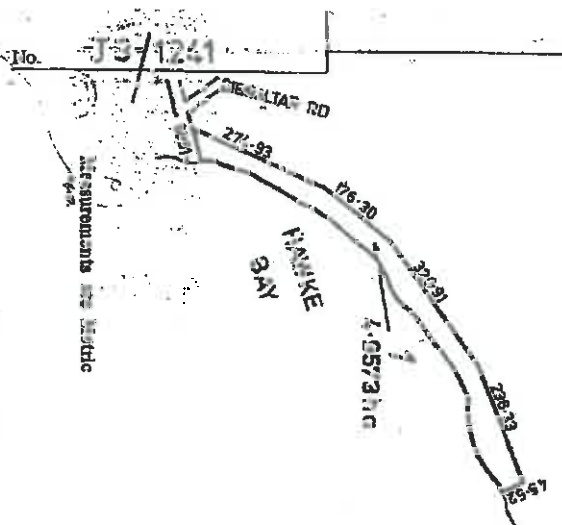
in and of an estate by fee simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by  
 recorded and condition of endorsed (margin) in the first paragraph described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereto,  
 be the extent whereon a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing 6.9573 hec[tar]es  
 more or less situate in Blocks XI and XII Ponerore Survey District being lot 1 on Deposition  
 Plan 12563



District Land Registrar

- Interests and Date of Issue:
1. Subject to the Reserves Act 1977.
  2. 404931.1 Gazette Notice classifying the within Land as a Reserve for Recreation Purposes - 17.3.1982 at 11.2.a.m.

*[Signature]*  
 D.L.R.



## **2.7 Esplanade Reserve**

### **2.7.1 Physical Description**

The Esplanade Reserve is a long, narrow area of foreshore above the high tide mark and consisting of marram grass covered sand banks. The land area is possibly increasing due to accretion. Lots 2 and 3 of the Esplanade Reserve are divided by an area of land that forms the access road to the beach and Marine Reserve. Esplanade Reserve lies south of Quepoto Reserve.

### **2.7.2 Legal Description and Status of Esplanade Reserve**

Legal Description: Lots 2 and 3 DP 25261.

Access: From the end of Gibraltar Road, cross the bridge over the Quepoto Stream and follow along the private road moving left towards the beachfront.

Area: Approx 1.5 hectares and 0.2 hectares respectively.

Esplanade Reserves are a type of Local Purpose Reserve, and section 23 of the Reserves Act describes Esplanades as "a fixed linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore of at least 3 metres or greater width (usually 20m) either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access."

Primary objectives of management of Esplanade Reserves involve one or more of the following:

- To maintain or enhance the natural functioning of the adjacent sea, river or lake;
  - To maintain or enhance aquatic habitats;
  - To protect associated natural values;
  - To mitigate natural hazards;
  - To enable the public access to or along seafront, river or lake.
- (Section 229 Resource Management Act 1991)

Secondary objectives are more general, and aim:

- To manage and protect scenic, historic, archaeological, biological and natural features;
  - To maintain value as a soil, water and forest conservation area.
- (Section 23 RMA)

### **2.7.3 The Vesting of Esplanade Reserve**

Esplanade Reserve was vested to the CHB District Council as per Resource Management Act (1991) requirements, as a result of the initial Shoal Bay subdivision application by the Neil McHardy Trust. Although the McHardy Trust subdivision never came to fruition, the land had already been vested to the Council, and the McHardy's never received compensation for the land.

The Council wishes to acknowledge that this Reserve has been gifted to the CHBDC by the Neil McHardy Trust.

Titles were created for Lots 2 and 3 on 20th May 1996 (see V3/1267 and V3/1268) on Deposited Plan 25261.

**2.7.4 Copy of Certificate of Title – Lot 2 Esplanade Reserve**

Reference:  
Plan CT B2/609 (part).  
Document No. 639141.4



LTO 88

### CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT

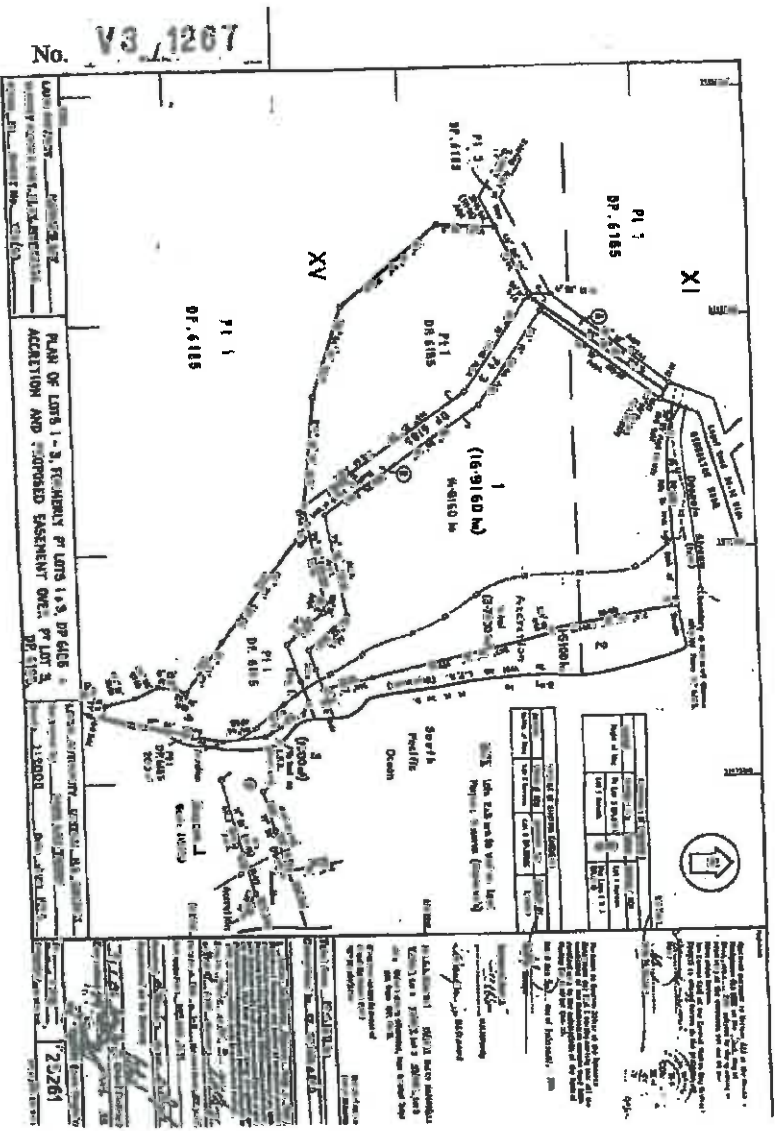
This Certificate dated the 20th day of May one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six

under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of HAWKE'S BAY

WITNESSETH that GENERAL HAWKES BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL as a Local Purpose (Exploratory) Reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977

No. V3/1261

is seized of an estate in the aforesaid (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, to the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing 1.5100 hectares or more or less situate in Blocks XI and XV Borough Survey District being Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 25261



# 2.7.5 Copy of Certificate of Title ... Lot 3 Esplanade Reserve

LTO 09



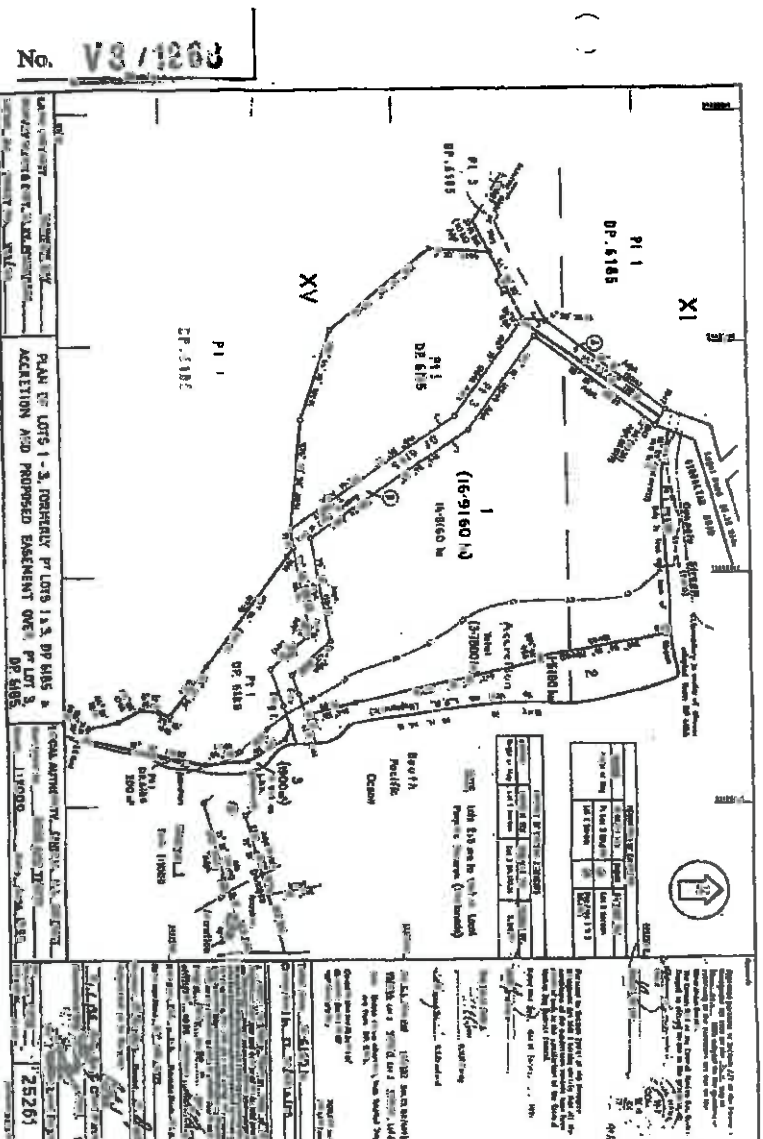
References:  
 Part CT B2/609(part).  
 Document No. 639141.4

## CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT

No. V8 / 1268

This Certificate dated the 20th. day of May 00 thousand nine hundred and ninety-six under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of HAWKE'S BAY WITH RESERVE then GENERAL HAWKES BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL as a Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve subject to the Reserve Act 1977

is set out of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, by the several measurements a field more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing 1900 square metres more or less situate in Blocks XI and XV Pouruaere Survey District being Lot 3 on Deposited Plan 25261



## **2.8 Local Purpose Reserve**

### **2.8.1 Physical Description**

This Local Purpose Reserve is a parcel of land occupying an area behind Lot 3 Esplanade Reserve and is the southernmost Reserve of Aramoana Beach. The Reserve covers an area of 0.3493 hectares. The land was vested to the Council as a Local Purpose Recreation Reserve with 'no camping' specified on the Certificate of Title, as a result of the Shoal Bay subdivision development.

The Reserve was vested to the Central Hawke's Bay District Council as per Resource Management Act (1991) requirements by the owners of the Shoal Bay subdivision in 2004. As a condition of the subdivision going ahead, the owners also developed the car park area at the end of the legal road before vesting.

### **2.8.2 Legal Description and Status of Local Purpose Reserve**

Pouurerere Survey District - Lot 61, DP 329450.

The primary purpose of a Local Purpose Reserve can be summarised as land reserved for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such educational, community, social, or other local purposes as specified in the classification.

### **2.8.3 The Vesting of Local Purpose Reserves**

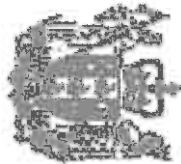
This Reserve is to be developed recognising the need for good public access to the beachfront, and to provide continued access for Tangata Whenua and local people who have enjoyed the Aramoana coastline for centuries, while welcoming new visitors to enjoy what Aramoana Beach has to offer. It is a public space that Council would like to have as widely used as possible by groups who feel a sense of kinship with the area.

Council would like to see it used by picnickers and day visitors, school groups, families, and people who like to enjoy the passive and active recreational opportunities that are on offer here. There will be no overnight camping allowed. There will be 25 carparks under the Norfolk Island Pines in the shade, and room for buses to park and turn. It is the best starting point to explore the other reserves at Aramoana, such as the Department of Conservation's Te Angiangi Marine Reserve, and a short stroll along the beach to the more natural and exposed Ouepoto Reserve.

It is a place one can enjoy sea air and views from the comfort of level grassed picnic areas with some shade for those who have difficulty with mobility. Toilet facilities for those with disabilities are available. We wish to develop an environmentally sensitive picnic area that harmonises with the natural environment, to provide clean toilet facilities and fresh water, and to provide rubbish bins to keep the area as clean and green as possible. This area will be the main service provision area for the whole beachfront, and signage and information boards will direct visitors to the various facilities and features to be found at Aramoana.



**2.8.4 Copy of Certificate of Title – Local Purpose Reserve**



**COMPUTER FREEDOLD REGISTER  
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**



2004/0014  
 Land Registration District: **MANUKAU CITY**  
 Date Issued: **30 January 2004**

**Other References**  
 ERV 21192

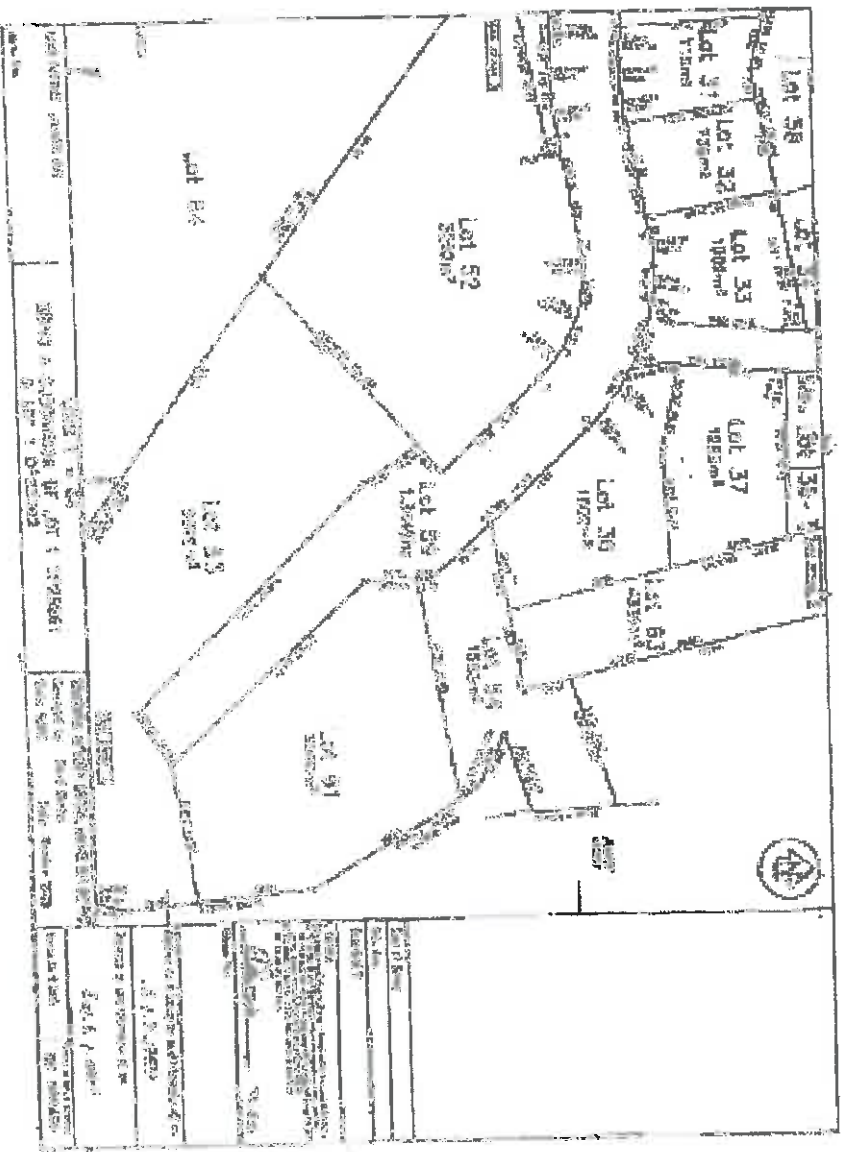
Particulars	Top Sheet
Particulars	3492 (open reserves made or laid out)
Area	1.64 01 (Approximate) 1700 2200 00
Legal Description	Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation including Carparking)

**Proprietors**  
 Central Auckland Bay District Council

**Notes**

Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 1983/1.  
 Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 2003/1.  
 Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 1983/1.  
 Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 1983/1.  
 Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 1983/1.  
 Any instrument bearing a right or restriction over the land or any part thereof registered by Transfer 1983/1.

**2.8.5 Lot 61 - Local Purpose Reserve**



## **2.9 Te Angiangi Marine Reserve**

Managed by the Department of Conservation, Te Angiangi Marine Reserve was established in August 1997. It covers an area of about 1.3 square nautical miles or 446 hectares, extending 1 nautical mile offshore (or 1.85km) from mean high water mark between Aramoana and Blackhead beaches.

The northern and southern boundaries of the reserve are marked by pairs of large yellow triangular beacons. These are located at the mouth of the Ouepoto Stream on the northern boundary, and the southern boundary is to be found 100m south of the end of Long Range Road at Blackhead.

This Reserve protects a typical piece of the Central Hawke's Bay coastline. It contains over 200 species of seaweed, invertebrates and fish, while providing a food source and habitat for bird species. At low tide a broad rock platform is exposed, giving access to a fascinating variety of marine life including Eel grass, pink coralline seaweed, Neptune's necklace and golden limpet, small fish, crabs, paua and kina in rockpools, while providing a valuable feeding area for a variety of coastal birds including Eastern bar-tailed godwits, variegated oyster catchers, pied stilts and Reef herons.

Around the reef at a depth of 9-15 metres, dense kelp forests of Ecklonia and sandy banks provide habitats for lobster, red and blue moki, butterflyfish, banded wrasse, marblefish, sweep and paua. Further afield at 24-36 metres is the Boulder Bank or Sponge Garden which is dominated by finger sponges and red seaweeds. Butterfly perch and tarakahi, sea perch, scarlet wrasse, large blue cod and common roughy are also prevalent here.

The name Te Angiangi was chosen by Ngati Kere to honour local history. When Ngati Kahungunu settled the region, Central Hawke's Bay was divided between Te Aomatarahi and Taraia. Te Aomatarahi, a descendant of Porangahau, was given the lands east of Tukituki River and mana whenua passed to his descendants Tu Mapuhierangi and Te Angiangi. The area covered by the mana of Te Angiangi included what is now the marine reserve.

## **Section 3**

### **Historical Information**

#### **In this section...**

**This section covers information about any known history, both Maori and European, of the area.**

### **3.1 Aramoana – “Sea Path”**

Aramoana is the name of a Maori ancestor who lived in this area. The name ‘Aramoana Beach’ came into common usage in the 1890s, and while it did not exist on any early surveys/maps that were produced by the first Europeans to the area, the name Aramoana had been around for some time. ‘Quepoto’ was the name most commonly associated with the area, and the name of the stream which flows to the sea. Miriam MacGregor, in her book ‘Early Stations of Hawke’s Bay’, states that “Quepoto is the name of a species of flax with short brown leaves” (p17) and this statement warranted further investigation. According to the Flax Commissioner’s Report 1871 which listed the various flaxes found around provincial NZ ‘Que’ is a form of flax (Phormium tenax – sub-species unknown) described as having “short, strong, straight, pale green blades with blunt gothic points, particularly on the young blades. Similar to Awahou, but not such wide blades. Margin and keel are brownish orange. Few short korari with heavy, blunt seed pods”. Que was considered a very good all purpose flax, a fine muka flax that was highly regarded -mature blades being useful for pluplu, and a very strong flax for making kete which dry out well into a rich pale parchment shade when boiled for 1 minute, slightly darker if unboiled.

It is believed that the name Aramoana came about in reference to the trek along the beach from Blackhead in the time of the McHardy’s tenure. In his diaries, William Colenso describes the firm sandy path as being ‘very pleasant and easy to walk’ after the rocky and uneven surface between Porngahau and Blackhead, hence the name “sea path” or Aramoana.

In Pat Parson’s report ‘Aramoana Beach – Historical and Archaeological Report’, he states that early surveys maps attached the names Kerene and Terene to the location, while the word Waihiere is written on the Deed of Sale 1851.

### **3.2 Early History 1300 to 1750**

Traditionally, it is believed that the East Coast was visited by the Takitimu canoe in the Great Migration. Maori occupation of the area was intensive, with good soils for crops, and excellent fishing grounds. Archaeological remains of the area include pa, pits, middens, and terraces, and the NZ Archaeological Association lists a moderate number of moa bones and egg shells found in sand dunes within 3 kms of Aramoana Beach. On this basis, it is possible one day that the sand dunes may reveal the relationship between moa and humans in the first millennium.

The first formally identified Maori tribes that inhabited the area were descendants of Whatonga, who migrated from Mahia in the 1300s and settled at Te Awanga where Whatonga’s two wives produced sons, Tara and Tautoki. Tara along with Tautoki’s son Rangitane formed two main tribes, and there were pa sites from Te Awanga south to Aramoana, with Te Ikatiere pa on the high point above Aramoana Beach. There were main pa sites located at Waimarama, and also sites inland at Lakes Poukawa, Whatuma and Roto a Tara, and these were collectively known as the Springs of Tara, or Nga Puna a Tara.

Around 1550, tumult hit as an invasion of Ngati Kahungunu swept down from Poverty Bay and camped at the mouth of the Ngaruroro River. Rangitane and Ngai Tara attacked the intruders, worried about their territorial rights as fishing grounds and forests were plundered. Battles ensued. The Waimarama and inland pas were lost to Ngati Kahungunu, and the chiefs fled to Te Ikatiere, the Rangitane pa on the hillside facing North at Aramoana, which, as an elevated fortress, became the final stronghold in the battle for supremacy. The enemy were held off after an initial attack, but the greater numbers in the enemy camp finally caused Te Ikatiere to succumb.

Tuteremoana, a chief from Karamea (Red Is, Waimarama) pa came out from the fortress calling for a truce, and offered his daughter Moeteao to the enemy in an effort to stop the killing. The offer was accepted and Moeteao was married into Ngati Kahungunu, cementing the truce. Rangitane retreated to the Dannevirke district and Te Aomatarahi was given mana of the lands between the Tukituki River and the coast, which included Aramoana.

In time, his great-grandsons Tumupuhia and Te Angiangi were granted lands, Ouepoto Stream forming the boundary between them. Tumupuhia inherited the lands to the north, and Te Angiangi the lands to the south.

In the years that followed this truce, there were battles for dominance between the various factions of Ngati Kahungunu. After one particular battle at Te Kauhanga pa on the Tukituki River, Whatuiapiti, a young warrior, fled south to the Wairarapa, planning to return and reclaim his lands for his people some day. Victories proved his mana as both warrior and strategist, and as he made his way north and into the Ruahine ranges, Whatuiapiti made peace with Rangitane, and together they won significant battles throughout Heretaunga.

Stability followed after a fashion, and Whatuiapiti retired peacefully to Te Roto a Tara and Patangata. He continued to be a cunning strategist, however, acquiring much of Te Angiangi's land during the early 1600s through one-up-man-ship when it came to vying for who could provide the most resplendent feast. Te Angiangi lost the gastronomic contest, and wondering how he could pay Whatuiapiti the victor, is said to have stood on Oteka, one of the boundary points dividing his land with his brother's land, and pointed out the boundary of the land that he would cede to Whatuiapiti as his gift. This agreement did not include the portion from Rangitoto near Parimahu at the northern end of Porangahau beach to Ouepoto. Te Angiangi kept this for himself and his people because of the rich fishing to be had there. Te Angiangi also gifted land to Manuhiri, a neighbouring chief, between Parimahu and Porongahau, whose son went on to gift land to Te Kere and Pakuia who sought refuge from Infrighting at Poukawa.

The descendants of Whatuiapiti, Te Angiangi, Manuhiri, Te Kere, Hinetewai and Pakuia remained in this area for the next century or so living relatively quietly as food-gathers, skilled fishermen and net makers. The coastline provided an abundance of fish and shellfish, and canoes and nets trawled both sea and river for fish, while paua, kina, pipi and mussels were gathered from the shore. Eels and 'kakahī' or freshwater mussels were collected from the swamps. Evidence of bird-snaring camps in the Aramoana valley is also to be found. The river and the sea were fished, and excavations show that fires were lit on the beach and beside the river, and fish was cooked in covered ovens or hangi.

### 3.3 Captain Cook Visits..

Captain Cook visited Hawke's Bay twice, the first time in 1769 sailing as far as Cape Kidnappers, and in 1773 the 'Resolution' anchored off shore at Pourerere before continuing further south. This was a notable visit of Europeans to this coastline, and no doubt of great curiosity to resident Maori. Two Chiefs came aboard ship, and left with gifts of highly coveted ships nails, fabric, a mirror, seed and root crops comprising wheat, kidney and French beans, peas, cabbages, turnips, onions, carrots, parsnips, yams and potatoes, along with two boars and two sows, two cocks and four hens which Captain Cook insisted were not to be killed, but to form the basis of a breeding programme for sustainable meat supply. Tuaniu, Chief of Pourerere, and a direct descendant of Tumapuhia, brother of Te Angiangi, agreed to this, and proved to be true to his word. The seed, roots and livestock were to form a new aspect of the Maori diet in this region, which had previously been based on seafood.

When Cook sailed south past Aramoana, he noted that the Maori population was so numerous, that the cliff tops were black with heads, hence the European name "Blackhead". This first visit was the precursor to a steady visitation of Europeans to this region over the next 100 years, not least because whaling boats and traders started to ply the area in the 1790s as a result of penal colonies being established in New South Wales in 1788. The English whaling ship the 'Mermaid' visited Hawke's Bay in 1796.

## 3.4 Exile

With the arrival of whaling ships and traders, alcohol, venereal disease, gun trading and the changing social face of the region brought huge problems, not least a changing political scene. Tribal hostilities started to resurface, and the period between 1810 and 1824 was marked with battles for territory, Te Heuheu in Taupo rallying his war parties along with Waikato and Hauraki tribes, Ngati Maru, Ngati Maniapoto and Ngati Raukawa and others, sweeping south over the Ruahine ranges, and meeting Ngati Kahungunu in battle. Chief Pareihe of Ngati Kahungunu, who had fought many battles with invading tribes, and through cunning and sound battle tactics had managed to survive, had advice from his Tohunga, who warned that a great massed war party was on its way. He knew this to be retribution from Te Heuheu who had gone home to regroup after a particularly bloody battle called Te Kahupapa at Te Roto a Tara around 1822, where many of Te Heuheu's people were killed, as well as an important Waikato chief named Te Arawai. Knowing the Tohunga was right, and seeking to protect his people, he sought counsel with Te Wera, a strong Ngapuhi chief from Mahia, and negotiated exile which was to last for nearly 20 years. Included were the people of Porongahau, Pourerere and Kairakau, Ngai Tahu and Ngai Toroiwaho of Waipukurau and some Wairarapa tribes. Those that refused to go with him were eventually slaughtered when the war party arrived.

## 3.5 The Treaty of Waitangi

In May and June 1840, the HMS Herald entered Hawke's Bay waters obtaining signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi which had already been signed in the Bay of Islands. Ngati Kahungunu came out of exile over the next 3 - 5 years with Pareihe giving back mana to the returning chiefs as they reclaimed ancestral lands. Not all came home, war, stress of exile and modern diseases that the whalers and traders brought in to the Gisborne ports took their toll. Pareihe died in 1843 at Awatoto, having done what he could to protect his people, and return them to safety.

Along with the Treaty, Christianity was brought to the Central Hawke's Bay coastline which included several visits from Rev. William Colenso, the first resident missionary in Hawke's Bay, and Bishop William Williams, who noted population numbers and observed general day to day details of life at Ouepoto and environs in their journals. In October 1848, William Colenso notes that there were "4 old persons belonging to Porangahau" staying at Ouepoto, and in March 1850, "we reached the little village of Ouepoto, our sleeping place, where we found five persons who assembled with us for prayers". On November 1850, Colenso states "we reached Ouepoto, a village belonging to the heathen Chief Morena, by sunset..About twenty persons reside at this place, two thirds of whom profess Christianity. Three of the aged persons whom I baptised on Sunday last dwell here". In the years following the return from exile, the tribal populations were depleted in numbers, battle-weary and security conscious. Not all were able to return to their ancestral homes. Those who did make it wanted the means to defend themselves with muskets, and a strong military ally to help protect them from attack. They were willing to do deals.

## **3.6 The Waipukurau Block**

In 1851, Donald McLean, Land Purchase Agent for the NZ Government, purchased what was known as the Waipukurau Block, a 279, 000 acre area of land that was to be divided up for settlement. The purchase price for the Block was 4,800 pounds, and the Deed of Sale was signed on November 4th, 1851, in Waipukurau. The northern boundary began at Kairakau beach, and extended south to Parimahu, or Blackhead Point, north of Porangahau beach. On the survey map made by Turton, Aramoana is marked as 'Terene', and in the Deed of Sale is named as 'Waihirere' meaning "rushing waters".

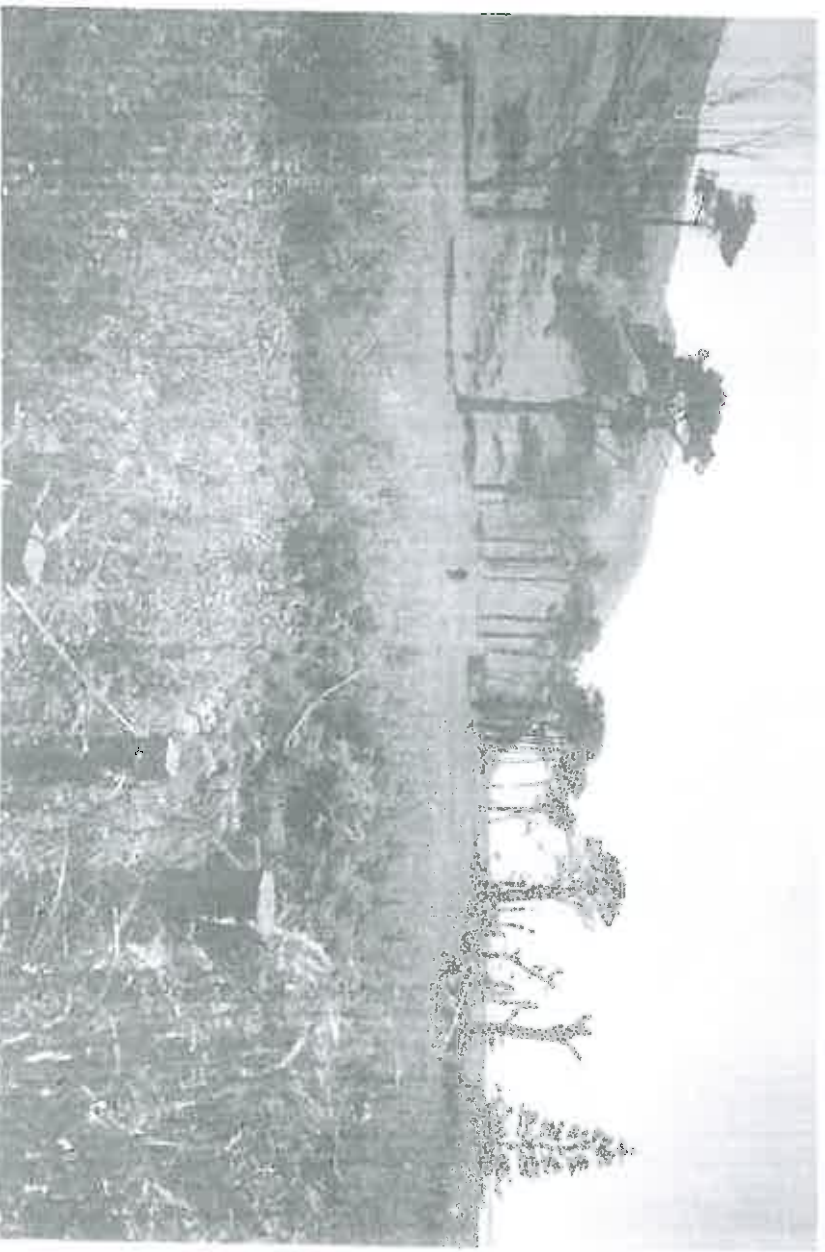
In 1847, surveyors James Northwood and Henry Tiffen leased 20,235 ha of land which included Aramoana and Blackhead. 'Pourerere Block', as it was then known, became the first sheep station in Hawke's Bay, with 3,000 Merino sheep being driven up the coast from the Wairarapa to Pourerere then moved inland to stock the fern-covered hills at Omakere in 1849. Four years later, the lease was transferred to Charles Nairn, who as a young immigrant had learnt to speak Maori and had a good eye for the land. Nairn had helped negotiate the initial lease at Pourerere from Te Hapuka while working as an interpreter for Northwood and Tiffen. He farmed the land from 1851 to 1866, before finally purchasing it for 7s 6d an acre. Five years later in 1871, Nairn sold a portion of the land, some 8,900 hectares (22,000 acres) known as 'Blackhead Station' to Alexander McHardy and his partner J.H. Coleman for 2 pounds 10 shillings an acre. Over some 22 years, the Merino sheep stocks had grown to 22,300.



### 3.7 Aramoana Station

While McHardy first settled at Blackhead, building a 30-roomed homestead there, he moved further north in 1894, building a second homestead at Quepoto, the kauri timber being floated ashore from coastal ships that brought it down from Coromandel. Aramoana's 14,000 acres were separated from Blackhead in 1907. In 1908 the 1000 acre Quepoto block was bought from Dan Ramsden, while 8,000 acres of Aramoana, called the Motere block, was sold, and in 1917 the Long Range Block of 2,300 acres was divided into 6 sections and sold by auction at Waipawa.

In the same year, three blocks totalling approximately 1,000 acres were bought from Pourerere, and a road to give access to these blocks was formed, finally reaching Aramoana homestead in 1954. The station was further divided in 1935 when the estate of Alexander McHardy was divided between his sons, G.F. McHardy taking Aramoana (2,800 acres) and D.G. McHardy taking Quepoto (3,300 acres), jointly sharing the woolshed and other station buildings. Aramoana was further divided into two blocks in 1963, making Aramoana a 1520 acre block and Raumatl a 1264 acre block, accessed from Long Range Road. Chip McHardy and family still own and farm Aramoana Station, while Mrs Mary McHardy and family, still own and manage Quepoto Station.



## **Section 4**

### **Appendices**

#### **In this section...**

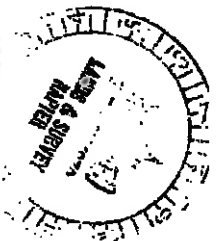
This section contains appendices and a list of reference material and sources used in the writing of this management plan.

# 4.1 Conditions of Gift of Quepoto Reserve

E.O. JONES  
20, JERAR

1/16/12  
8/3/95

The Minister of Lands.



18 NOV 1970

SECTION CHIEF

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND DEMONSTRATION AS  
FOUNTAIN AND FOUNTAIN OF FOUNTAIN BOARD

PROPOSAL:

To accept as a gift an area of land for declaration as a Domain to be known as "Aramoana Beach Domain" and subject to the terms and conditions of the gift agreement of the Patangata County Council as Domain Board to have control of the Domain.

LAND:

Part Lots 1 D.P. 1402 and Part Lot 5 D.P. 1599 situated in Blocks 17 and 19 Pererere Crown Grant District, Block II, Pererere Survey District.

AREA:

12 acres 1 rood 09 perches approximately.

SEATRS:

Treehold land - registered proprietor Oregona Company Limited; having the registered office at Hastings, Certificate of Title Volume 47 folio 309.

LOCATION:

Fronting Aramoana Beach off the unfenced portion of Gibraltar Road, 25 miles approximately from the township of Waipara. Also 7 miles approximately by road and beach from Pererere Domain; 22 miles approximately from Pererere Domain by road.

GENERAL  
DESCRIPTION:

A long narrow strip of land approximately 2 chains wide, from Gibraltar Road, tapering fairly sharply in the north-eastern extremity down to the beach. It lies to the north-east and is at sea-level being generally flat in contour but broken by two streams. Water is available from the two streams which run diagonally across the strip to the beach but there are not a permanent source of water and would not be sufficient for domestic purposes.

A small belt of pine trees in the north-eastern extremity affords shelter for approximately 12 acres, but the balance of the strip is very exposed.

Approximately two-thirds of the area is in good grass with some areas in excess grass with the other one-third being sandy with little or no cover.

There is a good fence of approximately 30 chain running along the beach frontage to the Company's land, and on the east frontage as the north-eastern corner 12 chain of very poor fence. None of this fence is on the legal boundary. At present the land is used by the Company for grazing with the grassed area also forming part of a private golf course. The area outside the fence is also used by the public before treated as part of the beach.

EXPLANATION:

Oregona Company Limited has generously offered to gift to the Crown the above area in order that it may be reserved and developed for the benefit of the public as a recreation area.

EXPLANATION  
2/2/86

The gift would be conditional upon the following:-

1. That these portions of the area to be gifted include the existing boundary fence that are not required immediately for recreation development be leased back to the Company, at a nominal rental until such time as further development is to be effected, and that at such time as any areas are to be resumed, these are to be only those required for immediate development purposes.
2. That any lease to the Company is to exclude the right for the controlling body of the reserve to resume certain areas for recreation development as are needed by the said body for immediate development.
3. That the public be completely excluded from any part of the reserve area which is for the time being held by the Company under lease.
4. That no buildings be erected on the land other than those necessary for public utility, i.e. toilets, but excluding facilities for camping.
5. That no camping be allowed at any time on the reserve.
6. That the private golf club be informed when any areas concerned in the Company's lease that will affect the Club's golf course are to be resumed.
7. That when the lease between the reserve and the Company's land is required to be erected on the legal boundary of the reserve, the body controlling the reserve and Overseas Company Limited, will share the cost of all chains necessary to mark the fence erected on the legal boundary on a 50/50 basis. It may be that the Crown will apply for a grant for the full cost of the erection of a boundary fence on the legal boundary, allocated to be 12 chains on the north-easterly corner of the reserve, so that this may be the first part of the reserve to be developed; it already being the other three planted on it. The controlling body, however, in all cases to arrange fencing.
8. That the Crown will meet all expenses connected with the gift and reservation of the land.

The Penang and County Councils have verbally discussed the proposals and agree that it would be very willing to be explained to and administered the area.

COMMISSIONER'S  
CONCLUSIONS

Registration of the area in accordance with the registration of general areas for the provision of general reserves. Reservation of the area will open up to the public an excellent beach and will allow for greater development for picnic and recreation purposes.

SUBJECT

Required to be carried out by Department.

PLAN

Plan and locality plans attached. Also coloured photographs.

APPROVAL  
RECOMMENDATION

28/4/86 and 21.

File H.O. 8/3/86

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That pursuant to Section 15 of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 you accept Part lot 1 D.P. 1402 and Part Lot 9 D.P. 1599 situated in Blocks 17 and 19 Pourereere Crown Grant District, Block XI, Pourereere Survey District containing 12 acres 1 rood 00 perches approximately as a Gift for the purposes of reserving the same for recreation; legal costs to be borne by the Crown.
2. That subject to approval to 1. above the area be declared a Public Domain to be known as "Aramoana Beach Domain" subject to Part III of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.
3. That subject to approval to 1. and 2. above the Patangata County Council be appointed as Domain Board to have control of the "Aramoana Beach Domain", pursuant to Section 24 of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953.

Subject to the above conditions.

Original of Submission returned as

The above recommendations are submitted for your approval. Please. Gazette Notices will be forwarded on registration of the transfer. A draft letter of thanks to Gipsey Company Ltd is submitted for your signature. A press release will be prepared

*Mr.*  
*for District Council.*  
15/11

HEAD OFFICE COMMITTEE - RESERVES

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

FILES: H.O. 8/3/86

CASE NO. 870/369. HAWKE'S BAY LAND DISTRICT.

PROPOSAL: Application for \$280 for boundary fence on a domain subject to approval of Minister of Lands as to receiptance of Gift.

DOMAIN: Proposed "Aramoana Beach Domain". Fronting Aramoana Beach off the unfenced portion of Gibraltar Road, 25 miles approximately from the Township of Waipara. Also 7 miles approximately by road and beach from Pourereere Domain; 3 1/2 miles approximately from Pourereere Domain by beach.

AREA: 12 acres 1 rood 00 perches approximately.

CONTROL: Proposed by Patangata County Council as Townsin Board.

FL. B: E.O.  
D.O. 8/3/86

CASE NO.

NAVER'S BAY LAND DISTRICT

APPLICATION: A grant of \$280 for 12 chains of boundary fence as shown on attached plan.

FINANCE: This is a proposed Domain for which there is no source of income or funds attending to its credit. County Council has no funds for reserve purposes as it is spending very large amounts on upgrading roads which give access to Fourways and Arwagan Beach. It has, however, agreed to undertake construction of clay ramps across the sand so that cars can reach the area to be enclosed by the new fence.

LAND SUBDIVISION  
IN COMPLETES  
M11.

OTHER MONIES  
AVAILABLE: Nil.

EXPLANATION: This grant is required to comply with the conditions of the offer of the gift of this land for Domain. Accordingly, if Ministerial approval is received to the acceptance of the gift, fencing will be required to be effected as soon as possible.

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE: Vote 1 Lands and Survey Subdivision II  
Item 1 Reserves and Domains - Administration, Grants, etc.  
Work will start as soon as possible and will be completed before 31 March, 1971.

ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION AND COMPLETION OF WORK: Plan and locality 14th.

RECOMMENDATION: That subject to the Minister accepting the gift of the above land Head Office Committee approve of a grant of \$280 for boundary fencing and make this amount available this financial year as a charge to:-

- Vote: Lands and Survey
  - Item: Subdivision II
  - Reserves and Domains
  - Administration, Grants, Improvements and Loans to Domain Bonds
  - Administration, Grants etc.
- Code 60 0660 86107

*John*  
*30/4/71*

REVISION:

Case No 810/369.

HEAD OFFICE COMMITTEE RESERVES	6. 11. 70.
RECOMMENDED APPROVED	

APPROVED ON 15. 11. 70 BY NAPIER  
Minister of Lands  
Authority for the Expenditure of \$280 is hereby approved for your information.

Occupational - Police, Ashi Authority  
for \$280 on approval for boundary fencing.  
Director-General  
24. 11. 70  
P. W. Thompson.

## **4.2 Submission from Mrs Mary McHardy and the late Douglas McHardy's Family, 2002**

### **QUEPOTO DOMAIN RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **SUBMISSION**

##### **Introduction**

The Quepoto Beach Domain is a sensitive and special area within the context of Aramoana Beach. A Reserve Management Plan (RMP) for this reserve should reflect the ecological value of the area as well as intention of the land as a gift to provide access to the general public in the area. The key issues in the management of the area are seen by us as being the ecological value of the area, the type of use and the nature of access into the area.

##### **History**

The land was given to the Crown as a gift from Mary and Douglas McHardy, long time landowners at Quepoto Station. The land was gifted due to their wish that picnickers and day visitors to the beach be able to use this area, as they recognised the unique qualities of this coastal area. The gift of the land was made and accepted on various conditions including "that no buildings be erected on the land other than those necessary for public utility, i.e. toilets but excluding facilities for camping" and "that no camping be allowed at any time on the reserve". If these conditions had not been agreed to the land would not have been gifted.

In recognition of this gift we would like the Beach Domain to be renamed the Mary McHardy Reserve. Our mother/grandmother has lived in this bay for 64 years. She loves the beach, the wetlands, forashore, birdlife and has enhanced the Domain with the planting of Norfolk pines, planted in 1970. It was her encouragement which urged Douglas to put aside this special dunes, wetlands and sandhill area for day visitors.

##### **Ecological Value**

It is noted that this area does not feature within the Proposed CHB District Plan Schedule of Areas of Significant Nature Conservation Value. Whilst clearly it is thought, through the lack of listing in this schedule, that the area in question does not have a high conservation value on a district wide scale, it is the submission of this document that that area does, in the context of Aramoana Bay, have a high ecological value in the bay as it is the main river wetland in the bay. The RMP should strongly reflect the nature of the area as a wetland and sand dunes. It is noted that Objective 4.4.1 and Policy 4.4.2 of the Proposed CHB District Plan seek to protect and enhance the natural character of the coast and, maintain and enhance the quality of water in the rivers and wetlands.

##### **River and Wetland**

The reserve consists of land which is predominantly wetland. This low lying area is an essential wading area for birds in this coastal bay. It has been noted over the years that the river which flows through this area can alter this course significantly with storm events, winds and tides. The stream consistently flows north and the mouth of the river can move as far north as 1km from the main channel. The river has never flown south. This direction of the river means that there is generally no direct beach access from the reserve land unless a significant portion of the reserve is traversed.

##### **Birds**

It has been noted over the years from 1963 - 2001 that the following seabird species can

be found at Aramoana Beach and in particular around the river and wetland area: oyster catchers, pied stilts, gannets (occasional), caspian terns, red legged gulls and black backed gulls. With the recent recreation of the Te Anghangi Marine Reserve, food for these bird species will become more plentiful and only greater numbers of birds will use the beach and wetland area. It is suggested that a detailed survey of ornithological species be undertaken in early summer (Nov) and in autumn (April/May) to establish the level of and types of birds using this wetland area. The area has a delicate balance of grasses, dunes, sand banks and river which makes it an ideal area birds to nest and for migrating birds on the flight paths north and south.

#### Sand Dunes

The river flows in front of the sand dunes and often there is no direct beach access without wading through the river as it flows north. The dunes are ideal habitat for birds in the area and therefore their protection is essential in retaining the bird life in this area. Restricted walking access in the area by way of boardwalks and fencing off areas would greatly assist in the regeneration and improvement of these dunes.

#### Summary

The integrity of the wetland should be safeguarded and improved where possible. This area should be retained as a form of wilderness area with the intention of improving it through appropriate planting based on original species. The integrity of the wetland can be retained through the limitation of access through the area and the direction of foot traffic by way of the board walk track through and within the reserve.

#### Type of Use

The intention of the land as a gift was to provide access to the beach area for day visitors to Aramoana Bay. Any permitted use of the reserve by campers would be contrary to the accepted terms and conditions of the gift of the land. The limitations of the reserve due to the location of the river, the lands low lying nature and its ecological sensitivity should restrict the use of the area to day trippers on foot. No camping should be permitted in this area. The nature and requirements of camping would be against the intention of the gift as it was originally given and would significantly affect the quality of this sensitive ecosystem.

#### Nature of Access and Amenities

The RMP should seek to provide a carparking area near the road and limit access to foot access only throughout the reserve. Any provision for motorbikes, or other vehicles on the reserve would significantly affect the existing sand dunes and should not be permitted. The dunes area is easily eroded and should be protected through the limitation of access to walking. As the intended use of the area was for day visitors only there is no need to vehicle access to the beach through this reserve. Due to the presence of birdlife and the sensitive nature of the sand dunes, a board walk should be provide to limit the harm which may occur to the area through uncontrolled access.

Day visitors to this area, swimming, picnicking and generally using the area, require the provision of facilities, specifically a toilet block. The toilet block in its design should blend with the surrounding area and be designed in sympathy to the sensitive nature of the area, particularly its proximity to the river. The provision of picnic tables in specific areas would clearly direct day visitors as to which areas to use for picnicking and which areas are to remain untouched. The provision of signage in the area would help explain the reasons for limited access and only foot access in the reserve. The planting of



appropriate planting species in the area should be incorporated into the RMP to regenerate the area and to screen any proposed buildings. Suggested species are ngalo, tikoi, cabbage trees and flaxes. In light of the high fire risk which can exist in coastal Hawkes Bay a restriction of no fires in the area is suggested. Also in view of the sensitive birdlife in the area, it is suggested that dogs be allowed only on leads within the reserve area.

#### **Adequate Funding**

There should be adequate funding through the Annual Plan process for the reserve to be developed adequately and appropriately. A poor level of funding which commits to only doing half the intended tasks will only harm the reserve, wetland area and the seabirds which inhabit it. If there is to be staged funding for the reserve then the development works allocated to that funding should be conducted in the manner which limits the adverse effects on the wetland area ie provision of limited access but with boardwalks.

#### **Conclusion**

It is our submission therefore that the area was gifted by our family for the intended use of day visitors only. This reserve should be developed managed in accordance with that intention. However it is also considered necessary to clarify the ecological significance of the wetland in the bay before finalising the RMP in order to balance the use of the area with its natural ecological value. Limitations on the use and type of access are necessary in order to retain and improve the environmental value of this reserve for enjoyment of the public and their future generations. In summary the main points of this submission are:

the reserve area has a sensitive ecological nature particularly in regards to seabirds and their habitat. This quality of this habitat for seabirds should be established through an ornithological survey;

the reserve was gifted with the intended use for day visitors only, not campers;

access into and within the reserve should reflect the sensitive ecological nature of the area and should be limited to a carparking area near the road and foot traffic only within the reserve on board walks;

amenities such as a toilet block and picnic tables should be provided in areas appropriate for use in relation to the wetland nature of the area. No fires to be permitted in the reserve and dogs should be on leads;

fencing and planting should be provided to assist in the regeneration of the reserve as sand dunes.

This submission is made on behalf of the trustees and beneficiaries of the Ouepoto Trust which include Mary McHardy (wife of Douglas McHardy) and her daughters Caroline Cave, Margie McHardy and Karen Eagles and their children. All correspondence regarding this matter please send to John Eagles, Govett Quilliam, The Lawyers, No. 1 Dawson St, (Private Bag 2013), New Plymouth, Fax: 06 757 6200, E-mail: john.eagles@govtquill.co.nz.

## 4.3 Special Issues

For some time Aramoana beach contained two popular camping grounds on private property. At the beginning of 2000, the landowner applied to subdivide the area at the beachfront on which both camp sites were located in order to sell for development. The application was opposed by some campers, aggrieved that their caravan parks were to be replaced by upmarket holiday homes. Opposition to the development necessitated the case being heard before an independent Commissioner. The decision to grant subdivision consent was upheld and the land has now been sold.

While attempting to thwart the development, campers have approached Council requesting permission to develop a substitute camp on the Ouepoto Reserve. An association of campers has made several submissions to successive Annual Plan rounds, as well as presenting a petition to the parliamentary Local Government and Environment Committee, requesting that the Domain be made available for this purpose. A decision on this matter is still being sought.

The Council's position is that the land was gifted to the Crown on the condition that there were to be no permanent buildings erected and no camping of any sort allowed (see 'conditions of gift', section 5.5). If there had been any doubt about this, the land would never have been gifted. As part of the research process in drafting this Reserve Management Plan the Council sought to clarify this issue. Council also received a legal opinion that states "(Council) should not allow camping on the (Ouepoto Reserve) land." Council also received advice from members of the McHardy family that they wish to see the conditions of gift being upheld.

Therefore this Management Plan proposes that there will be no camping of any sort allowed on Ouepoto Reserve.

In the matter of the Local Purpose Reserve, to be vested to the Council as a result of subdivision, it is the Council's expectation that this land be available as a daytime picnic area only, and that no persons would be permitted to stay overnight for any purpose upon it.

The Council recognises that camping is a significant activity in coastal areas. A full review by Council of the coastal area is to commence during the 2003/2004 year, which will address opportunities for camping at Central Hawke's Bay beaches in a coherent and consistent manner.

## 4.4 Resources

- Adams, John, Department of Conservation, Napier
- Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens, Manurewa
- Cunningham, Sheila H. *Hawke's Bay for the Happy Wanderer*, Brebner Printing Co. Ltd, 1993
- Department of Conservation and Ornithological Society of New Zealand *Hawke's Bay Conservancy – Coastal Bird Survey* Report commissioned by Dept of Conservation February 1992
- Eyles, Garth, Hawke's Bay Regional Council
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council, *Proposed Regional Coastal Plan*, Sept 1994
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council, *Proposed Regional Resource Management Plan*, April 2000
- Henderson, Nicola, Landscape Architect
- Henriques, P.R, Blinmore, H, N.E. Grant et al *Coastal Resource Inventory – First Order Survey: Hawke's Bay Conservancy* Department of Conservation 1990
- [http://users.tinyonline.co.uk/amchardy/McHardy/Photograph\\_alexander\\_mchardy\\_lns...](http://users.tinyonline.co.uk/amchardy/McHardy/Photograph_alexander_mchardy_lns...)
- Kupa-White, Brenda, Te Whatuipahi Trust
- MacGregor, Miriam *Early Stations of Hawke's Bay*, A.H. and A.W. Reed, Wellington, 1970
- Parsons, Patrick *Aramoana Beach – Historical and Archaeological Report* Commissioned by CHB District Council January 2001
- Pishleif, Elizabeth and Gumbley, Warren, *Report on Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Values For Shoal Bay Ltd, Aramoana, Waipawa, Hawke's Bay*. Report commissioned by Stuart and Mary McHardy, May 2000
- Project Crimson
- Scheele, S. and Walls, G. *Harakeke, The Rene Orchiston Collection*, Manaaki Whenua Press, 1994
- Scheele, Sue, Landcare Research, Christchurch
- Submission/Report from family of Mrs Mary McHardy
- The Resource Management Act 1991
- Walls, Geoff, *Not Just Any Old Sand – A Review of the Coastal Dune Systems of Hawke's Bay: Their Qualities and Their Needs*, Department of Conservation 2002
- Walls, Geoff, Ecologist, Christchurch

[www.forestandbird.org.nz](http://www.forestandbird.org.nz)



LA001  
 1:2000  
 2004/01/01  
 2004/01/01

Project Title  
 Location  
 Date



No.	Description	Date
1	Issue for approval	2004/01/01
2	Issue for approval	2004/01/01
3	Issue for approval	2004/01/01

1. Contractors to verify all dimensions on site prior to commencing work.  
 2. Figured dimensions to be taken in preference to scaled dimensions.  
 3. Iron based on Reserve Management Plan 2004 prepared by Nicole Henderson.  
 4. The contour information was available at time of Plan development. Planting Type boundaries must align with the natural landforms.  
 5. Vegetation 2m wide either side of the track shall be species with a mature height of no more than 1m.

General Notes

